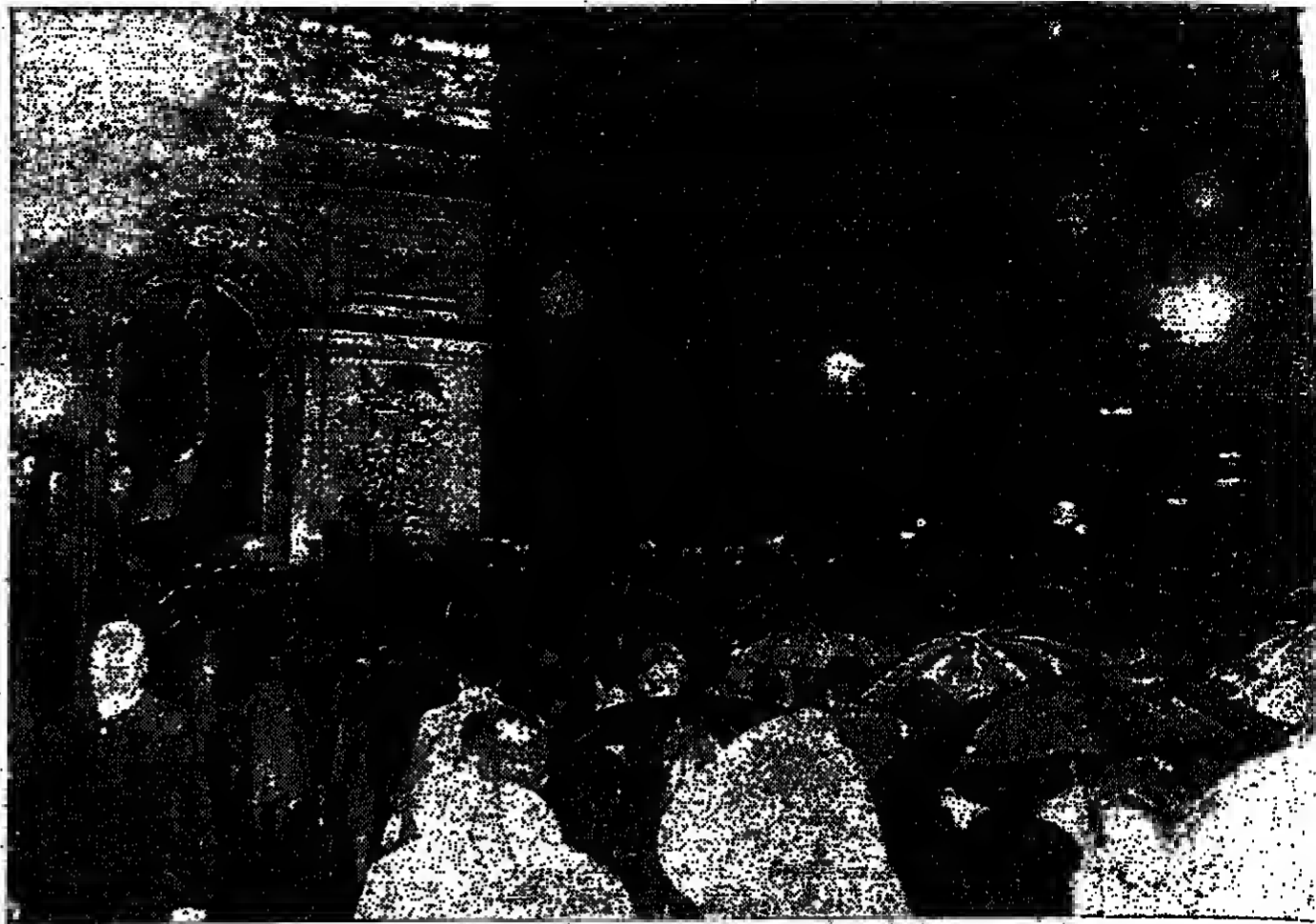






NEITHER RAIN NOR GLOOM—French Defense Minister Michel Debré (fourth from left) marching arm-in-arm with unidentified officials on the Champs-Élysées. Hundreds of thousands marched to honor de Gaulle.



MARCH OF TRIUMPH—Under a driving rain, some with umbrellas, others bare-headed, silent and grief-stricken Frenchmen who had supported De Gaulle in war and in peace, marching yesterday in Paris "for the general."

## De Gaulle Rites Pomp, Simplicity, Silence

(Continued from Page 1)  
millan and Lord Avon, the former Anthony Eden.  
West Germany sent its president, Gustav Heinemann, and in lieu of Chancellor Willy Brandt, kept home by flu, Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt. Two former chancellors, Ludwig Erhard and Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, were in the delegation.  
Communist China was represented by its ambassador in Paris, Gen. Huang Chen.  
The French emphasized the fact that a day of mourning was decreed in China and that Premier Chou En-lai had led a delegation to the French Embassy in Peking to pay his condolences.  
The cathedral was simply decorated for the mass, at which François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, presided in his purple robes of mourning.  
In the back of the choir was a huge Tricolor. A wreath in front of the altar was the only floral decoration. To the left of the altar sat Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas and the other members of the government, and to the right sat President Pompidou, alone in an armchair. Near him was his wife.  
In the middle of last night, ordinary people had gathered around the cathedral to qualify for the few hundred seats available to the public. Before 10 a.m. the doors were closed, except to the officials and foreign dignitaries, and shortly

after 11 o'clock the mass began. Loudspeakers brought the music of Bach's "St. John's Passion" as played on the organ by Pierre Cochereau, to the crowds that packed the cathedral square and the adjacent streets. The police, who had been apprehensive about security with the presence of so many world figures, had no difficulty controlling the crowds.  
The white-haired, 66-year-old Archbishop Marty spoke in firm tones with some of the earthy accent of his southern peasant upbringing. He asked for penitence, then said:  
"Our assembly, in which millions of men in France and in the world join, proves what a place was occupied by him whom God has recalled to eternity. He has solicited our silence. He has wished for the humble intercession of the Christian community. Confessing our sins, we implore God to give him eternal rest."  
Behind the cardinal and supporting him in the liturgy of the requiem was the choir of Notre Dame, children and adults dressed in white.  
In front of him was an array of military uniforms, flowing African robes, Arab head-dresses, somber formal mourning attire and the flashing helmets and white-sequined-and-blue uniforms of the Republican Guards, who lined the aisles with drawn sabers.

The politics of the world, in which De Gaulle constantly sought to play a major role, intruded once the hour-and-a-quarter ceremony was over. Beginning at 2:15, the various national leaders began a series of separate meetings.  
But at 6 p.m., the people of Paris took center-stage in the day's display—beginning their march up the broad Avenue des Champs-Élysées in tribute to their fallen leader.  
There was only one public reminder in France that De Gaulle was during his lifetime a figure of controversy. A little group gathered on the island of Yeu off the Atlantic coast to lay a wreath on the tomb of Marshal Philippe Pétain. It was on behalf of an organization called the Association for the Defense of the Memory of Marshal Pétain and one of the members was quoted as saying: "It is in the name of all the Frenchmen faithful to the marshal that we place this wreath on his tomb, for it is here also that beats the heart of France."  
Marshal Pétain formed, after the 1940 defeat, a government in Vichy that collaborated with the Germans.  
De Gaulle formed a Free French movement in London and resolved to fight on until victory. He was condemned to death for desertion by a Pétainist court and when victory came it was his turn to condemn Pétain to death by one of his courts. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and Pétain died on the island in 1951 at the age of 83.  
But on another little island, Sein off the tip of Brittany, almost the whole population of a few hundred fisherfolk went to church for a requiem mass for De Gaulle. In 1940, the entire male population of 127 swore Pétain and joined De Gaulle in London. Of them, 105 survived the war and returned to the island.  
In the provinces there were requiem masses in cathedrals and parish churches and at three o'clock, when the funeral began in De Gaulle's residential village of Colombey, church bells tolled mournfully throughout the country. In the southern city of Toulouse, the Franco-British superonic jet Concorde flew over in tribute and in the northern city of Lille, Mayor Augustin Laurent, who as a Socialist was an opponent of the general, led his municipal council to the house where De Gaulle was born on Nov. 22, 1890, and bedecked it with flowers.



French President Georges Pompidou during memorial service at Notre Dame.

## Trudeau Silent Over Absence At Paris Rites

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (AP).—The prime minister's office refused today to explain why Pierre Elliott Trudeau did not attend the Paris memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.  
Officials also would not comment on why the Canadian flag was not lowered to half-staff following the announcement of De Gaulle's death Monday night.  
"The decision has been made," said a spokesman in Mr. Trudeau's office, "and the prime minister has not given any reasons."  
Meanwhile, Mr. Trudeau and Senate leader Paul Martin led some 300 members of the diplomatic and French-speaking community in a memorial service in Ottawa today.

## De Gaulle Mass In Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and private citizens paid tribute today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle during a requiem mass at St. Matthews Catholic cathedral.  
Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew, wife of the Vice-President, and Mrs. William F. Rogers, wife of the secretary of state, led the official U.S. party.  
About 600 persons attended the mass which was celebrated by Bishop Luigi Raimondi, apostolic delegate to the United States.

## Nixon, Pompidou Confer at Elysée

(Continued from Page 1)  
Lynch and President Zelman Shazar and former Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel.  
Mr. Nixon also met with peace negotiator David E.E. Bruce during his 18-hour stay, but Mr. Ziegler said later there was "nothing new." Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's foreign affairs adviser, joined him and President Pompidou during their afternoon talk and later met Pierre Juillet, Mr. Pompidou's adviser.

Mr. Nixon made two statements during his stay here, one when he arrived at the airport last night and another on leaving the Elysée today. Each was a brief eulogy to De Gaulle.

Reception Committee  
He was met at the airport by two of the hard-pressed French ministers who spent most of yesterday receiving chiefs of state at the two Paris airports. Mr. Nixon told his reception committee of Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that De Gaulle's wisdom had been a great benefit to him.

"Gen. de Gaulle is gone," said Mr. Nixon, "but France lives because of what he did."

Mr. Nixon's plane, Air Force One, arrived about 30 minutes late, shortly after midnight, after it went into a holding pattern when advised that Mr. Pompidou's plane, scheduled to land before it, was late. Mr. Nixon was asked if he wished to land ahead of the Russian president, but Mr. Ziegler said later that the President decided to wait.

If he had landed before Mr. Pompidou, he would have found a reception committee that was largely Russian.

Leaving the Elysée this evening he paused in the rain long enough to tell reporters that his visit here was testimony to the respect that De Gaulle inspired. "There are few great men," said the President. "But without any doubt, Gen. de Gaulle was one of the greatest."

Few times in history have so many leaders gathered in the same place. From the limousines that filed into the Elysée courtyard stepped so many leaders of past and present that often the most famous were left almost unnoticed.

The most noticeable entrances were made by Mr. Nixon, in the huge presidential Cadillac that he brought with him, preceded by a battered station-wagon full of his own bodyguards, who quickly pushed the palace guards out of the way. The Israelis, Mr. Shazar and Mr. Ben-Gurion, were preceded by a bodyguard who looked ready to fight the whole crowd.

The British got much attention with the Prince of Wales, Prime Minister Edward Heath and former Prime Ministers Harold Wilson, Lord Avon and Harold Macmillan arriving together. The latter, moving slowly and using a cane, was helped up the steps by a palace guard.  
Protocol managed to keep

those representatives apart who wished to stay apart. Nevertheless, in Notre Dame particularly, Communists, capitalists, Jews, Arabs and even two representatives from South Vietnam were intermingled. Most noticeable were Mr. Ben-Gurion trying to reach Prince Mohammed of Jordan as they went out of the cathedral, but being cut off; Queen Juliana, in constant conversation with the Shah of Iran; Haile Selassie, first in the seating but hardly talking; Mr. Heath trying to talk to Mrs. Gandhi, who seemed uninterested; Mr. Shazar not wanting to quit Mr. Nixon; the Prince of Wales talking with Norway's Prince Harald; and the British Tories quickly leaving Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Pompidou's arrival here after Moscow had originally indicated Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would be coming was

something of a surprise. Most political observers thought it indicated that the Russians simply wanted to keep politics out of the brief visit.

Actually, Mr. Pompidou did talk politics during his 26-minute meeting with Mr. Pompidou and on leaving the Elysée the Russian president said they talked mostly about Mr. Pompidou's recent trip to the Soviet Union and particularly about the various agreements that were signed. Mr. Pompidou's reference was thought to be both to the commercial agreement for French participation in Soviet automotive industry and to the political declaration mentioning the possibility of a security conference.

Following her meeting with Mr. Pompidou, Mrs. Gandhi said she had been invited officially to visit France and that she hoped to accept. She said

she had had talks with Nixon, Mr. Pompidou, the of Iran and several A leaders.

One other meeting the president bore fruit was paid by Austrian Franz Jonas on Mr. Sigmund Freud's death anniversary. He said the meeting and indicated the Alto Adige region was crossed during the meeting.

The official day of mourning ended at midnight tonight by that time most of them had left Paris. Le Monde, to characterize it, said in a page editorial:

"No ceremony in contemporary history ever brought to so many sovereigns and of state and government the requiem mass at which de Gaulle, in a last gesture of simplicity, desired that human remains not be put



BRITAIN'S TOP MOURNERS—Leaving Notre Dame Cathedral following yesterday ceremony are: former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (top left), former F Minister Anthony Eden, now Lord Avon (top center), former Prime Minister H Wilson (top right). In front of Mr. Macmillan is Prime Minister Edward Heath. Standing behind Prince Charles (center right) is Mrs. Soames, wife of the British ambassador to Paris, Christopher Soames (back to camera), at right of the Prince of Wales.

## Kinshasa Aide Fired; Balked At Funeral Trip

KINSHASA, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Congo President Joseph Mobutu today dismissed his minister of finance because he was reluctant to represent him at Gen. Charles de Gaulle's memorial rites in Paris, the Congolese news agency ACP said today.  
The report said Finance Minister Albert Ndele had been relieved of all functions by a presidential decree specifying that he does not belong any longer to the government in any kind of capacity.  
The agency said President Mobutu told ACP director Philippe Elebe "Ndele was quite cool to the idea that he had to represent the government at Gen. de Gaulle's funeral."

## Liberation Unit's American at R

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-ÉGLISES, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The only surviving American member of the Order of Liberation arrived here after a 6,000-mile journey to pay his last respects to the general.  
John Hasey, an American diplomat stationed in the Malagasy Republic, served in the French Foreign Legion during

World War II and was during the capture of Iraq, Syria, from Nazi and French forces in 1941. He was wearing the Lib bronze medal embossed Cross of Lorraine as he for today's funeral service. Originally, there were members of the order, or are still alive, and 350 were today.



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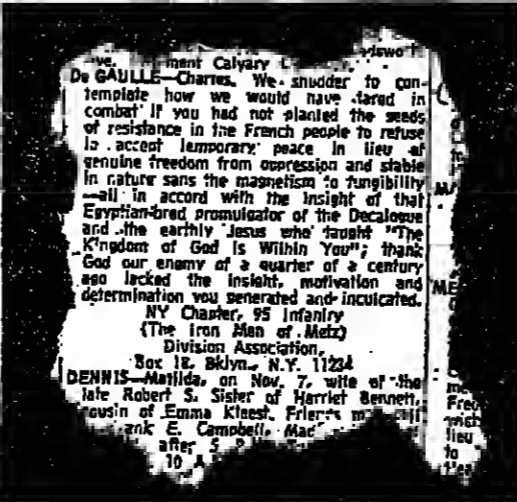


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## WEATHER

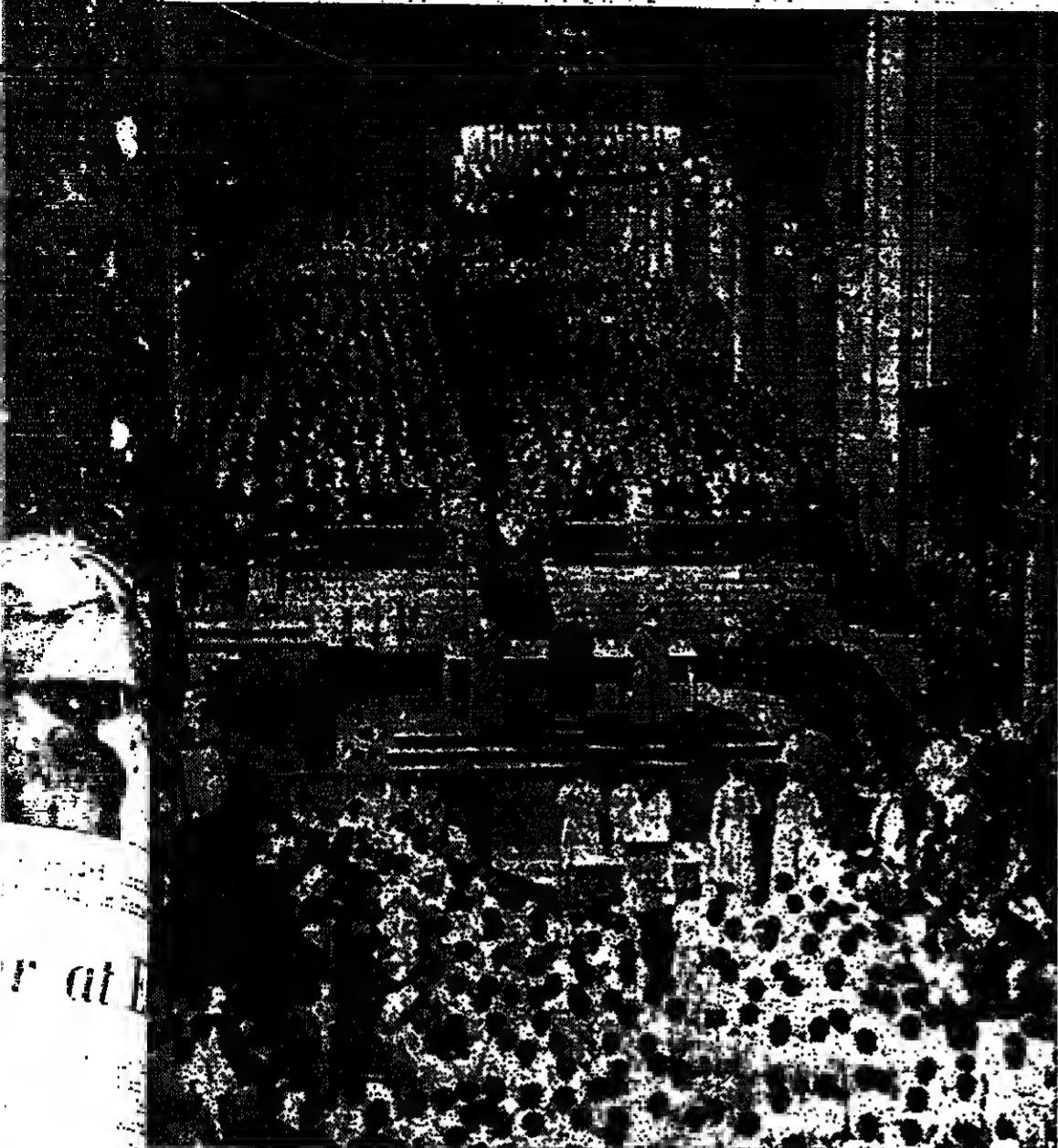
	C	F	
ALGARVE.....	18	64	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	11	52	Rain
ANKARA.....	9	48	Very cloudy
ATHENS.....	18	64	Cloudy
BELTUT.....	23	73	Partly cloudy
BERGAMO.....	15	59	Sunny
BERLIN.....	13	55	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	11	52	Very cloudy
CAIRO.....	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	19	66	Showers
COPENHAGEN.....	9	48	Rain
COSTA D'AZUR.....	20	68	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	5	41	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	14	57	Cloudy
GENOVA.....	14	57	Sunny
HELSINKI.....	0	32	Snow
ISTANBUL.....	12	54	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	23	73	Cloudy
LISBON.....	18	64	Very cloudy
LONDON.....	7	45	Overcast
MADRID.....	10	50	Showers
MILAN.....	10	50	Very cloudy
MONTREAL.....	12	54	Cloudy
MOSCOW.....	-20	-4	Snow
MUNICH.....	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK.....	14	57	Overcast
NICE.....	18	64	Cloudy
ONLLO.....	-4	25	Overcast
PARIS.....	12	54	Very cloudy
PRAGUE.....	12	54	Very cloudy
ROME.....	13	55	Cloudy
SOFT.....	8	46	Overcast
STOCKHOLM.....	1	34	Cloudy
TEL AVIV.....	25	77	Cloudy
TUNIS.....	21	70	Partly cloudy
VENICE.....	7	45	Overcast
VIENNA.....	11	52	Cloudy
WARSAW.....	10	50	Overcast
WASHINGTON.....	18	65	Rain
ZURICH.....	22	84	Sunny

U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

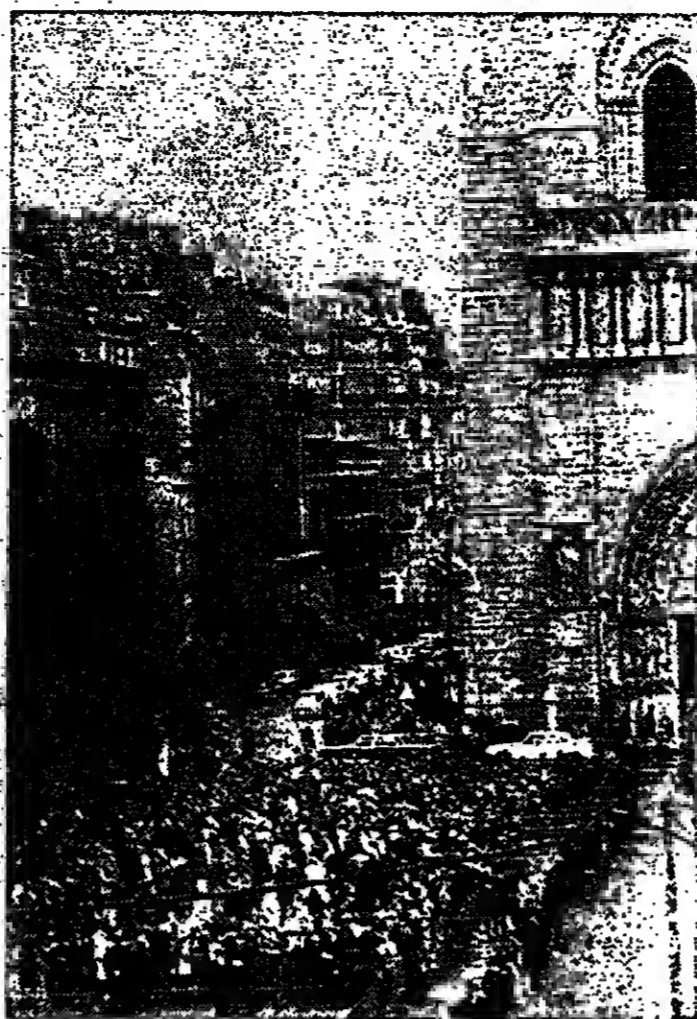


This announcement appeared in the paid classified obituaries in The New York Times Wednesday.

هنا من الجبل



IN PARIS—Part of the crowd outside Notre Dame.



IN COLOMBEY—Part of the crowd outside the church and cemetery during funeral.



IN COLOMBEY—Part of the crowd outside the church and cemetery during funeral.

## Colombey's Adieu Exactly Fits the Man

300 Million See Funeral on TV

(Continued from Page 1)  
wreaths and flowers sent from the four corners of the world.

At 2:45 p.m., there was a tolling of the bells of the church—a harsh and unadorned Romanesque-style reconstruction of 70 years ago, on Gothic remnants. From one corner of the square, about 400 persons, only a few women among them, walked slowly toward a small door a few feet north of the west portal.

### Closest Friends

Among them were some of De Gaulle's closest political friends and co-workers. There were three former ministers—Maurice Couve de Murville, Christian Fouchet, and André Malraux. But mostly, along with a few villagers, there were the Compagnons de la Libération, an order that De Gaulle founded in London during the war.

There were never more than 1,000 of them and of the estimated 540 survivors, 350 came here to say good-bye. Among them were Gen. Jacques Massu, of Algerian fame, and the author Romain Gary in the uniform of a captain of aviators in the Free French Forces. It took a good 30 minutes for them to press through the small door and take their places.

No press was allowed inside the church except for French television. Their cameras caught what many thought was the day's most emotionally trenchant scene, the face of that most sensitive of all Frenchmen, Malraux, ravaged with grief and looking like a man destroyed.

At 3 p.m., from La Boissière (once a brewery—"La Brasserie"), the home De Gaulle preferred to palaces, the khaki-colored armoured vehicle, circular turret dismantled, slowly rolled into the square. Officers removed the coffin from its head-high shell, as the flag blew in the wind. Twelve youths from the village—all the older teenagers in the village—took it on their shoulders and carried it through the doors leading to the nave.

At the portal stood De Gaulle's nephew, the Rev. Francis de Gaulle, the bishop of Langres, the Most Rev. Joseph Atton, and the parish priest, Canon Claude Jauguey, who had administered the last sacrament to his dying parishioner when he collapsed Monday night.

De Gaulle's widow, Yvonne, his daughter, Elisabeth, and her husband, Gen. Alain de Boissieu, and his son, Philippe de Gaulle, a captain in the French Navy, followed in a black limousine and entered the crowded church.

No special sermon was said, no more mention of the name of the dead leader than the serv-

ice itself demanded. The singing was unprofessional but of unexpected sweetness. Outside, the thousands in the wider congregation gave low-voiced responses and joined quietly in the songs and some of the prayers of the service.

At the end of the services, the young pall-bearers carried the coffin to the side of the church. To the tears of the family, it was slowly lowered where the stone by the great white cross of Anne's tomb had been rolled back.

During the interment, the sun reappeared, and gleamed for another sunset hour, while those who had stood, packed into immobility for long hours before and during the service, moved out and filed past the tombs. Long lines of them joined in the farewell procession long into the night.

Tomorrow, there will be a new inscription on the tombstone: "Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)."

Many of the mourning throng here in this undistinguished, almost ugly village had come yesterday. They slept where they could, in houses, barns and little inns nearby. Some stayed up, keeping an all-night vigil.

Most of the latter were of the "Compagnons," coming from as far away as Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Britain, Ireland and the United States. An American flag was in evidence, presented some years ago to the little town by an American who had fought with the Free French.

This morning, special trains brought 5,000 pilgrims from Paris. Others came by bus and car, and, by noon, vehicles were parked bumper-to-bumper for three miles each way on the

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI)—An estimated 300 million viewers in 25 countries watched on television today the funeral and memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French television officials announced. The services, televised by French TV, were sent to Western Europe and North Africa on Eurovision, to Eastern Europe and Russia on Intervision and to North America on Mondovision via the U.S. satellite Intelsat.

Countries that asked for and received the program included West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Three hours before the service began, the approaches to the church square were impassable.



US OF STATE—President Zalman Shazar, of Israel (left), Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg (center) and President Nixon at the Notre Dame mass for Gen. de Gaulle.



of the huge crowd outside Notre Dame Cathedral during yesterday's services.



K TO FRANCE—The coffin of Gen. de Gaulle is lowered into his grave by men of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises as the general's family looks on in the rear.

## Church Organist Steps Aside, Too Upset to Play

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, France, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—Isabelle Aubrey has played the harmonium in the village church here for more than 60 years—but today she did not.

The sprightly 80-year-old spinster was too overcome to play at the funeral of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

"I am sorry I did not, but I sang and prayed for his soul," she said.

Although Miss Aubrey declined to perform, she sat at the harmonium beside her replacement, Canon Chabot, a priest from the neighboring village of Joinville. "He played beautifully," said Miss Aubrey, who lives with her elder sister in a house in the village square near the church.

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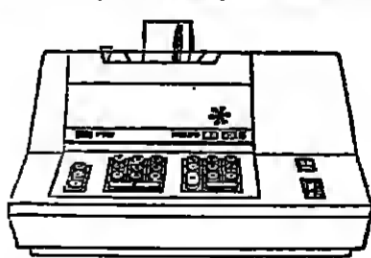
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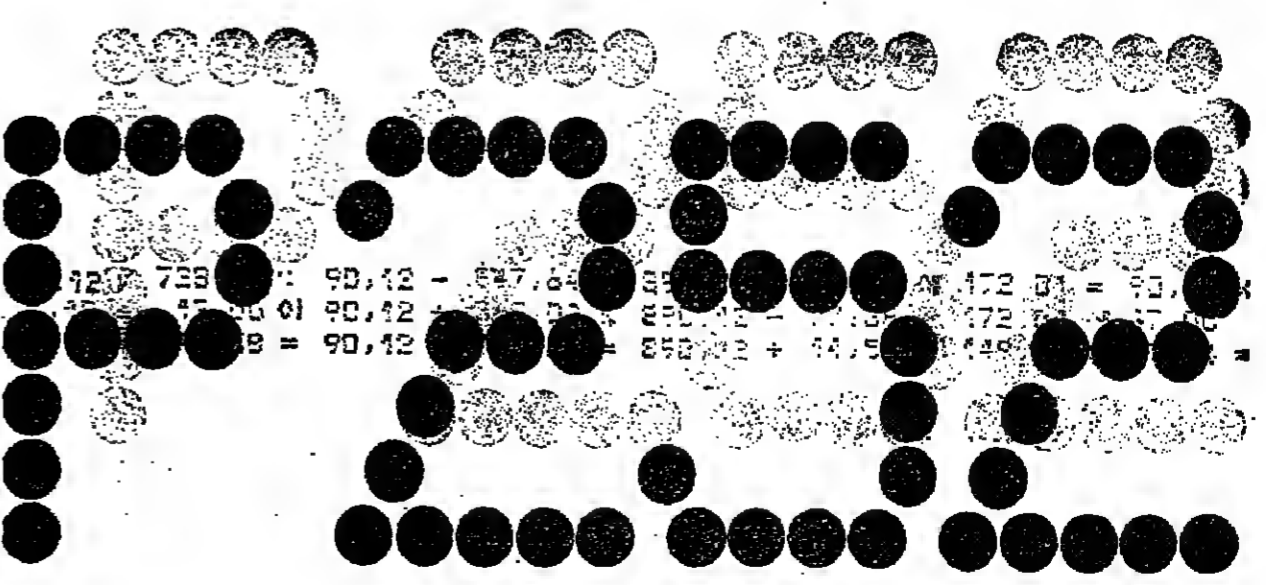
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PHILIPS

## Sadat Says Russia Vowed To Raise Aid

### Charges U.S. Wages 'Psychological' War

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat disclosed tonight that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin promised to increase Russian support of Egypt to offset pressures on the country resulting from the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat, speaking to the congress of the Arab Socialist Union, said that Mr. Kosygin made the pledge during his trip here for Nasser's funeral Oct. 1.

Earlier tonight, the 1,648-member congress, the "highest authority" in Egypt, unanimously elected Mr. Sadat as chairman of the Arab Socialist Union, to succeed Nasser as head of the country's only political organization.

Last month, Abdel Mohsen Abul Nur, a member of the ASU Higher Executive Committee, was designated as secretary-general to share leadership of the political organization.

In his one-hour speech, Mr. Sadat reviewed recent events in the country's conflict with Israel, Cairo's acceptance of a cease-fire last August and a three-month extension of the cease-fire until Feb. 5.

No More Extensions

The president strongly affirmed that he would not consider another extension of the cease-fire unless Israel returned to the peace mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations representative.

Mr. Sadat gave no details of the nature of increased Soviet assistance, but said that this ultimately would be made public. "So you will know who are your friends and who are your enemies,"

"You should know who sided with us and who tried to exploit the circumstances after the death of Nasser," Mr. Sadat said.

The president accused the United States of a "ferocious psychological war" against Egypt over the issue of anti-aircraft missiles moved into the Suez Canal zone after the beginning of the cease-fire last Aug. 8.

In his praise of the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East, Mr. Sadat said:

"The Soviet Union is an honest and honorable friend. They always stand by us in time of difficulty and sorrow and never try to exploit the situation."

Reporting on recent visits to the Suez Canal front, Mr. Sadat said that he had found the Egyptian troops in high morale.

## Buildup for Mideast Crises

### Pentagon to Bolster 6th Fleet With a Helicopter Carrier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—The Navy and Marines are planning to increase U.S. striking power in the Mediterranean next year by assigning a helicopter carrier to permanent duty with the Sixth Fleet, according to high-ranking military officers.

### Bid to Unseat S. Africa in UN Is Postponed

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 12 (UPI).—African efforts to mar the credentials of the South African delegation to the General Assembly were postponed until tomorrow after legal opinions made it clear they would not strip South Africa of the right to participate in the assembly session.

The postponement was on the motion of Mexico and carried by a procedural vote of 57 to 4, with 27 abstentions.

The move came after Saudi Arabia appealed to the Africans to withdraw their proposal to have the South African delegation's credentials not recognized by the General Assembly plenary session. They also appealed to assembly president Edvard Hambro of Norway to spell out what it would mean if the motion were carried.

Mr. Hambro said, making it clear that he was not making a ruling, the resolution would be a "strong and passionate condemnation of the policies of South Africa and a warning, as solemn as any that can be given." But he said it "would not mean that South Africa is unseated or cannot sit in this assembly."

### London Expects Heath U.S. Visit

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath will visit Washington next month for world-famous talks with President Nixon, informed diplomats reported tonight.

It will be the British leader's first official visit to the United States since he ousted Harold Wilson's Labor government in the June election.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Nixon have been political friends for years. The president last June won some money off his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, when he bet that the favored Mr. Wilson would lose the ballot.

helicopters, enough to airlift several hundred Marine assault troops almost instantly into a future Middle East battle zone should the President decide U.S. intervention was necessary.

While the Sixth Fleet normally has a 1,500-man Marine battalion landing team and landing craft to carry out a beachhead assault, military leaders say the availability of helicopters to carry troops inland has been severely cut back since the mid-1960s, when the Vietnam buildup diverted helicopters from the Mediterranean.

Thus, when fighting flared in landlocked Jordan in September, defense officials conceded privately that lack of troop-carrying helicopters with the fleet meant that Army airborne troops stationed in West Germany probably would have been the first to be used if intervention became necessary.

The helicopter carrier Guam, sent over during the Mideast crisis in September, is still in the Mediterranean; however, the ship will probably return to the United States sometime this month.

Eventually, the Guam is expected to join at least two other ships of its type in sharing the assignment of providing full-time helicopter airlift capability to Sixth Fleet Marines, perhaps in three to six months.

The Navy has a fleet of seven helicopter carriers, otherwise termed amphibious assault ships. These normally carry between 20 and 24 CH-46 medium helicopters and four CH-53 choppers able to carry even heavier loads. At the moment, four are assigned to the Pacific.

The idea of having forces that could be quickly lifted by helicopter from ships into a battle zone has not escaped the Russians.

The Soviet Navy since 1967 has built and sent to sea its first two helicopter carriers, the Moskva and the Leningrad. Each holds between 20 and 30 helicopters of the type used in hunting enemy submarines. However, the Soviets in recent years have also put heavy emphasis on development of a Marine landing force and defense officials say the two ships are also credited with the ability to convert swiftly to a troop-carrying helicopter role.

### 4 Die in Ohio Blast

HUDSON, Ohio, Nov. 12 (AP).—A series of explosions in a manufacturing gas firm here today killed four persons, and injured two. Police said at least 12 gas tanks were involved. Three plant buildings were destroyed and five trucks either destroyed or damaged.

## Libya May Recall Funds From Britain

### \$1.5 Billion a Lever In Arms Negotiations

HEIRUT, Nov. 12 (AP).—Libya is threatening to withdraw the huge currency exchange holdings it has deposited in Britain if arms talks between the two countries break down, diplomatic sources reported here today.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Libya's foreign exchange holdings amount to more than \$1.5 billion, most of which is believed to be held in Britain.

Libyan leaders believe its withdrawal might have a serious effect on the strength of the pound and are using it as a bargaining lever in the talks.

Libya earns about \$1 billion a year from oil royalties. Another round of the arms talks is scheduled to be held in London tomorrow.

Libya wants the 200 Chieftain tanks Britain promised to supply the old regime of King Idris before he was overthrown in September, 1969.

A \$9 million (\$21.6 million) down payment already has been made by Libya for the tanks.

But the revolutionary government of Col. Muammar Kaddafi refuses to give a commitment that it will not use the tanks against Israel.

Libya insists there be no strings attached to its arms purchases and has told Britain frankly that it would participate on Egypt's side if hostilities are resumed in the Middle East.

Britain wants a guarantee from Libya that it will use the tanks exclusively for self-defense and internal security.

Arab reports say the London arms talks are "moving on slowly, but differences still remain."

Deputy Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who headed the Libyan delegation, returned to Tripoli last week for further consultations with his government.

According to Arab reports, Britain has agreed to refund to Libya the \$32 million (\$78.8 million) King Idris made as a down payment to the British Aircraft Corp. on a \$136 million (\$326.4 million) air defense system the new regime has since canceled.

Libya also is demanding \$18 million (\$38.4 million) it claims Britain owes for use of its oil military base at Al Adem.

The base was evacuated last March, but Libya claims Britain stopped paying its rent when Libya started getting rich from oil in 1965.



FROM ON HIGH.—Martin Luther King, who is on the Committee to Defend the Black Panthers, and Jennifer Doherty, sister of the fugitive activist, Bernardine, present a tape-recorded message from Timothy Leary at a New York press conference. Leary, an advocate of hallucinatory drugs, now in exile in Algeria, called on the youth of the nation to "turn on" to drugs and join the "acid revolutionaries" making war on America.

## Algeria Takes Over 2 More American-Owned Oil Firms

ALGERIA, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Algerian government today announced the nationalization of the American-owned Mobil and Newmont overseas oil companies.

Both companies have been under state control since June, 1967. The nationalization was ordered by two decrees from President Houari Boumedienne, an official announcement said.

Reliable sources here estimated Mobil Oil Co.'s annual production of oil in Algeria at about one million tons, but that of Newmont Overseas Petroleum as much less. The total Algerian oil output is in the range of 45 million tons a year.

With the latest take-over, all American-owned oil companies have now been nationalized, except for Getty and El Paso which reached separate agreements with Algeria after they were placed under state control three years ago.

In New York, Mobil Oil Co. said the Algerian nationalization announcement is a "procedural matter previously agreed to with Sonatrach," the Algerian national oil company. Sonatrach accounts for one-third of Algerian oil production.

"It is not nationalization, rather a transfer of Mobil's remaining assets to Algeria in return for compensation agreed upon by both parties prior to the decree," Mobil said.

Final agreement will be entered into shortly with Sonatrach to complete the formalities necessary for compensation payments, the amount of which were not spelled out, a Mobil statement said.

Newmont Overseas Petroleum, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp., has a financial

## U.S. Revises Peking Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

China "will accept this division of its territory."

While the U.S. speech said nothing explicit about a change it appeared to contemplate the eventual seating of Peking under an arrangement that would not involve the departure of the Chinese Nationalists.

One respected ambassador here has quoted a Red Chinese diplomat as indicating that while Peking would reject any notion of two sovereign Chinese regimes, it might look favorably on a German-type formula for the UN.

As summarized by Chancellor Willy Brandt, that involves the acknowledgement of two German states within a single German nation. Some Chinese Nationalist talk privately of eventual compromise on this sort of formula.

Mr. Phillips, speaking for U.S. Ambassador Charles Yost, who is ill with lungitis, reviewed efforts by the Nixon administration to move from confrontation to negotiation with Communist China.

U.S. sources confirmed that the speech represented a deliberate decision in Washington to modify the presentation here.

"The United States is as interested as any in this room to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive role among the family of nations," Mr. Phillips asserted. "All of us are mindful of the industry, talents and achievements of the great people who live in that ancient cradle of civilization."

The single warning he advanced was the contention that Peking does not have the right to insist on the expulsion of Taiwan as a condition for its own entry into the UN.

Expulsion by a simple majority as sought by the Albanian resolution would "set a most dangerous precedent" and would be in curious contrast to the arguments for a universal UN, Mr. Phillips asserted.

## Gromyko Confers With Pope, Signs Health Pact With Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met with Pope Paul VI in the Vatican today, after concluding three days of talks with Italian government leaders.

The Pope and Mr. Gromyko, flanked by their aides, conferred for 90 minutes—the same amount of time President Nixon spent with the Pope during his visit to the Vatican last Sept. 28.

A Vatican spokesman, Giorgio Alessandrini, said afterward that the Pope and Mr. Gromyko had discussed international problems, singling out their discussions on efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Soviet proposal for a European security conference, the Middle East conflict and the Vietnam war.

Life of the Church

Mr. Alessandrini declared that Pope Paul also discussed the life of the church in the Soviet Union. Other Vatican sources suggested that the Pope may have urged Mr. Gromyko to obtain permission for churchmen in Lithuania and other Soviet areas with sizable Roman Catholic communities to communicate with the Vatican.

The Middle East situation was discussed by Mr. Gromyko also in an earlier meeting today with Aldo Moro, the Italian Foreign Minister. Italian officials said that Mr. Gromyko, in his conference with Mr. Moro, had stressed Soviet support for the Middle East peace mission that Gunnar V. Jarring, Swedish ambassador in Moscow, had undertaken under United Nations auspices.

Mr. Gromyko was quoted as having emphasized Moscow's wish that the Jarring mission bring about as soon as possible a dialogue between Israel and the Arab states. The Soviet foreign minister was said to have told Mr. Moro that Moscow could not, at this stage, consider Italian and French proposals for multilateral efforts to mediate in the Middle East controversy.

Jarring Mediation

The Soviet foreign minister is believed to have restated Moscow's backing of the Jarring mediation in his meeting with Pope Paul. The Pope has on earlier occasions expressed approval of the UN peace initiative.

Vatican and Soviet officials here remained uncommunicative as to details of Mr. Gromyko's meeting with the Pope, stressing that it had been private. "Up to the last minute, no confirmation was available whether Mr. Gromyko would see the Pope at all," a Vatican spokesman explained later that this reticence had been due to security reasons.

This morning, Mr. Gromyko's wife visited the Vatican museums and the "Bignone" Chapel. Mr. Gromyko, four aides and a Russian interpreter drove in a fast-moving motorcade to the Vatican State at 4 p.m. They were received with a minimum of formality and immediately ushered into the Pope's private library.

Today's was Mr. Gromyko's second visit to the Vatican. The Soviet foreign minister had first met Pope Paul during the Pope's appearance at the UN in 1965. Mr. Gromyko's first audience in the Vatican took place in April, 1966.

Accord on Health

Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorniy, called on the Pope dur-

## Auto Workers Council Approves GM Pact

DETROIT, Nov. 12 (AP).—Representatives of 394,000 striking General Motors workers today approved a new contract. One union executive said the settlement would raise wages and fringe benefits by \$1.80 an hour in three years.

The United Auto Workers' 350-member GM council listened to union leaders explain the terms of the tentative agreement for 5 1/2 years before deciding by a 1-1 margin to recommend it to the union's membership.

"I want to tell you I am not satisfied with this package," UAW president Leonard Woodcock told the council. "But there comes a point of time in the battle when gains to be made have to be weighed against the hardships to be inflicted on the troops who are waging the front-line battle."

The union's 25-member international executive board and its GM bargaining team had recommended unanimously that the contract be accepted.

The council's vote came after Mr. Woodcock spoke for 38 minutes outlining the developments that led to the GM contract offer.

59-Day Strike Ends

Bard Young, a regional director and executive board member, estimated it would take at least a week for local unions to complete their ratification vote. He said it might take considerably longer in locals currently without at-the-plant settlements.

The agreement, which will increase the annual cost of union labor for the nation's largest manufacturer by \$1.4 billion in the third year, was reached yesterday.

The ratification ends a 59-day national strike against the company. Contract provisions, withheld until today's meeting, included:

- An average first-year wage increase of 5 1/2 cents an hour, improved by 3 percent in each of the last two years of the pact. The current average hourly wage of a GM worker is \$4.02.
- Restoration of unlimited cost-of-living allowances under which wages are raised up or down in accordance with changes in the consumer price index.
- Retirement at \$500 a month after 30 years service for persons aged 58 in the second year of contract and at age 56 in the third year.
- GM said it had to have a last by Wednesday in order to meet full production by Dec. 15. Still to be settled are at-the-plant settlements.
- The local contracts, which implement the national agreement, remain unsettled at 66 of 155 bargaining units in the U.S. That figure includes 24 assembly plants and 12 so-called key plants.
- Bargaining is continuing, contract covering 22,100 at GM's Warren, Mich., plant. Five of GM's seven Canadian bargaining units have settled local contracts. The first-year pay increase from 49 cents hourly for persons earning \$3.50 an hour or more is 61 cents for workers making or more.
- Under the cost-of-living as GM workers will receive an annual penny an hour for as much as the cost of living increases, regardless of how it goes. The first adjustment was made Dec. 6, 1971. Thereafter adjustments will be made every month.
- Sixteen cents of the 21-cent workers now receive in cost-of-living allowances will be paid base wage rates. The remaining five cents will be a cost-of-living money would be subtracted should there be a fall in the index.

## Treasury Head Says GM Pact Is Inflationary

BOSTON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy told a press conference that "there is a question" (General Motors) settlement substantially above any reasonable expectations for productivity, and to that extent is inflationary.

He said that "it is good" a settlement for larger, less reasons but wage increases must be absorbed somewhere to the extent they outrun productivity they compound our ills."

Mr. Kennedy termed "mild" estimates that the budget deficit would run to about \$20 billion, saying, "The fiscal budget not produce such a deficit in the economy declines substantially from what is now projected or goes on an irresponsible spending spree."

Mr. Kennedy's remarks came in a session with reporters in the Treasury building here.

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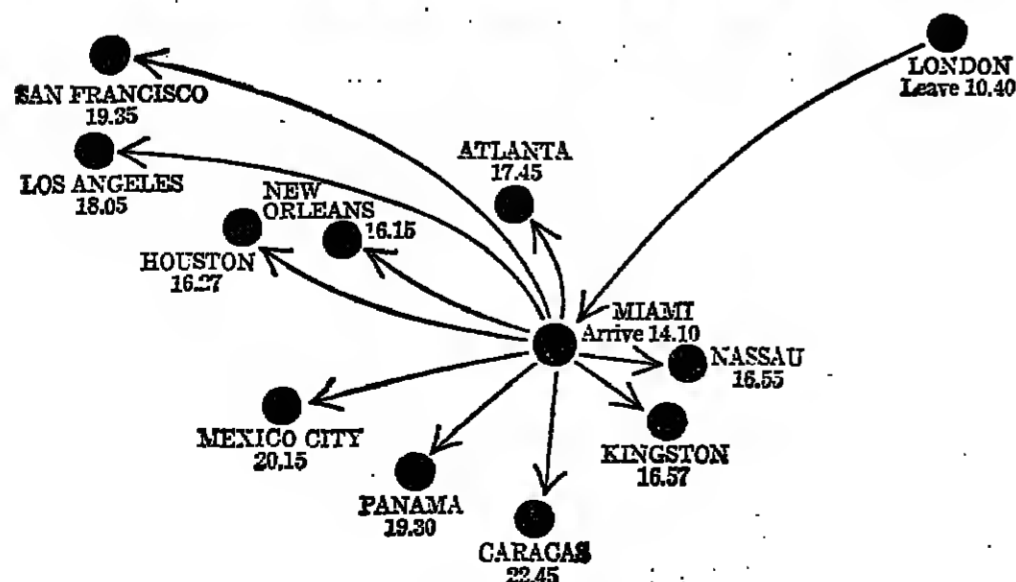
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# Expected Soviet Hijack Trial Seen as Anti-Jewish Step

By Bernard Weinraub

Nov. 12 (NYT)—At a research group established by the World Jewish Congress, said today at a news conference, the Soviet Union by tonight's news will indicate that a trial may coincide with a harsh campaign against Soviet Jews.

## list Backs zhenitsyn

turned from Page 1) ting importance of our... Sometimes we select the Nobel Prize with and sometimes we curate why the Literaturny published only statements sh and American Com- peters, which disparaged henitsyn, while passing umnist papers like the Humanists and the Italian which liked Mr. Solzhe- say nothing of the non- press?

ess campaign has ac- tivated of only five or six Only one attacked Mr. yn personally: the rest the Nobel committee or fidence of the award list asked if Soviet ex- "has not taught us to n crushing talented ish making people make ments about things which not read or heard? He hat he did not go to a here Pasternak "was dis- where I was to have given, criticizing "Dr. Zhenitsyn, that time I had not

he wrote, there were -idden works. They prefer oral bans, with to "an opinion" that is not recommended. is OPINION is, who has possible to find out. or instance, was Galina va not allowed to per- a Moscow concert, the vocal cycle by Boris ky, with words by I. he asked, Vishnerkaya is a leading prano and Mr. Rostro- rite. Josef Brodsky is a poet whose trial and in- in 1964, were the first long chain of cultural s that stretched through of Andrei Glimovsky and el in 1968 to the trial of malik today.

not been able to find originated the "option" henitsyn had to be ex- m the writers' union," he ough I was interested in My the OPINION also "Cancer Ward" from ublished when it had al- ighen set in type in Novy continued, "Now, if it had ublished here, then it would n discussed, openly and for the benefit of the s well as the readers." Mr. ish concluded; w that there will be an about me too after this at I am not afraid of it say openly what I think, that comprise our pride of he subjected to punish- a advance. I know many enitsyn's works, I love them, nder that he has suffered to deserve the right to e truth as he sees it. I see m to conceal my relation- h him when there is a n against him."



INJURED RESCUED—An injured girl is carried away by fellow students during Wednesday's riots in Tucuman, Argentina, when students hounded police for several hours.

## Separatist Leader 'Optimistic'

# Quebec Seen Independent Within Five Years

By Charles Hillinger

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—René Levesque, leader of Quebec's separatist party, predicted yesterday that within five years Canada's largest province will be an independent nation. "The simple fact is the French-Canadians of Quebec want to get the hell out of the federal system," Mr. Levesque said in an interview. "The federal government's decision to send troops into Quebec and to invoke the drastic War Measures Act 'can't do anything but help us achieve independence," he stated. Mr. Levesque envisions a French-speaking nation of Quebec, pat- terned along socialist Sweden's lines.

The country of Quebec, bordering New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and the Canadian provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, would stretch 1,300 miles north to south and 1,000 miles east to west at its widest point. It would be twice the size of Texas and equal in the combined area of France, Spain and East and West Germany. Mr. Levesque led in the establish- ment of the "Party Quebecois" two and a half years ago. Last May, his Parti Quebecois took part in its first election and won 23 percent of the votes cast for provincial parliament. Despite capturing one out of every four votes, they ended up winning only seven of the 108 seats.

"I'm Very Confident" "For the first time at bat, that's not bad," said the 48-year-old separatist. "That's why I'm very confident of the future." Mr. Levesque served as a lead- ing minister for mining, resources and social welfare in the Quebec Assembly from 1960 to 1970. Before entering politics, he was an announcer on a Montreal French-speaking TV news show for ten years. "French-Canadians have been talking about an independent Quebec, writing about it for 30 years," he noted. "It's not a new idea."

The 19 Jews arrested on the hijack allegation were joined later by a Leningrad resident named by the institute as Viktor Boguslavsky, who had published an open letter to the Procurator General of the Soviet Union, R.A. Rudenko, the highest legal officer. The letter, issued today by the institute, de- fended by name many of the per- sons arrested for the alleged hijack- ing. On July 9—one day after the letter was written—Mr. Boguslavsky was arrested. The institute ex- pects he will stand trial with the alleged hijackers.

## Union Defies Ban on Strike In Argentina

All Businesses Shut By 36-Hour Walkout

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A 36-hour nationwide general strike, called by Argentina's power- ful labor movement in defiance of a government ban, paralyzed the nation today. The General Labor Confederation called its estimated 2.5 million members out on strike in open defiance of the five-month-old military-backed regime of President Roberto M. Levingston. In a matter of hours, industry, banking, business, transport and other vital commercial activity shut down. Thousands of small businesses closed up rather than risk labor retaliation even though their personnel were not organized. Heavily armed police guarded key points in Buenos Aires and other major cities to enforce the government ban on labor demon- strations or outdoor assemblies of any kind.

The strike was the third called by the CGT since Oct. 9. The walkout represented the continuation of the CGT's so-called battle against the government. Authorities described it as "a struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution." Officials warned that strike leaders would feel "the full rigor of the law" as a result of their action.

There were some incidents. In the Avellaneda industrial area outside Buenos Aires, police dis- persed what they said were leftist students who erected makeshift street barricades and set fire to them. In Rosario, police made some arrests after a brief skirmish with one group of demonstrators. In Cordoba, a major industrial center, a mob broke into the Argentine-American Cultural Insti- tute, tossed furniture into the street and then set fire to it along with an American flag.

## Scheel Plans to Leave Warsaw While Treaty Text Is Written

By Dan Morgan

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (WP)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will break off his talks here on a West German-Polish treaty Saturday and return to Warsaw near the end of the month to initial a final document, it was announced today.

The breathing spell will be used to clean up "editorial work" on the document, consult with the West- ern Allies and work out a plan for the normalization of relations out- side the framework of the treaty itself, West German spokesman Ruediger von Weichmar said. It was understood that a date for the initialing has been set, but that Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jendrychowski asked that it be left tentative pending clearance with the Warsaw leadership.

Although no formal invitation has been extended to Chancellor Willy Brandt to come to Poland, Bonn officials said that it was al- most certain that he will come to Warsaw for a day in December to sign the treaty. He would also tour the city and meet with Polish Com- munist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka. The officials ruled out a more extended visit by Mr. Brandt to other parts of Poland, such as the former German territories.

Awaiting Ratification The sources also said that it ap- peared the establishment of diplo- matic relations would have to await the ratification of the treaty by the West German parliament. Pending that, a Polish repre- sentative will begin talks in Bonn to- morrow on broadening the work of the Polish trade mission in West Berlin, perhaps by extending its operations to the Rhineland city of Cologne. The decision to leave two work- ing groups in Warsaw was laid to the complexity of the negotiations, rather than to last-minute snags. Still to be agreed on is a note of declaration from the West Ger- mans, separate from the treaty, that would make clear that Allied responsibilities for Germany as a

whole are left untouched by the agreement. Last Saturday, West German Deputy Secretary of State Paul Frank briefed the American, Brit- ish and French ambassadors in Warsaw on the draft text of a note. According to Bonn sources, there were differing levels of support for the draft from the Allies, but the "difficulties have now been ironed out."

The "reserved rights" of the Allies are one of the most com- plicated issues facing the negotia- tors. The Potsdam Agreement of 1945, signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, gave about 40,000 square miles of former German territory to Poland but only "pending a final determination." Bonn insists that the treaty with Poland cannot abridge or replace a final peace settlement with "Ger- many as a whole."

Meanwhile, the work groups here will also grapple with other prob- lems connected with normalizing Bonn-Warsaw ties, including facil- itating the resettling of some per- sons who wish to join their families in West Germany.

## IATA Meets in Geneva On N. Atlantic Fares

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—Representatives of 36 airlines flying the North Atlantic and connecting routes today began a two-day meet- ing here to negotiate final agree- ment on a new North Atlantic fares scale provisionally worked out at a conference in Honolulu last month, an International Air Trans- port Association spokesman said.

The new fares structure, raising most North Atlantic fares by be- tween 4 and 10 percent, would come into force next year for 12 months, the spokesman added. He said one of the points to be settled during the Geneva meeting was the exact date the new fares would come into force. Previous reports had mentioned Feb. 1 but this might be changed.

The will was clear. Mr. B. (we'll call him) left his entire estate to his family. It included stock in a closely held corporation. In addition to a sugar processing plant, the corporation also owned the houses the mill workers lived in, the town's hospital, school and church, three ships, and a ship's propeller (that was on a pier in San Francisco). Pretty straightforward. And cut-and-dry. As his executor, our legal obligation was to sell the corporation's assets for the highest prices we could. And then turn the money over to Mr. B's heirs. That would have been the easy way. But, you see we were also Mr. B's banker. And we had known him for a long time. We knew he had a dream. One that he didn't see fulfilled in his own lifetime.

He wanted the people who had worked for him to own a major share of the stock of his sugar refining company. And to operate the company for themselves. Over the years he had spoken to us many times about this wish. He had also written a memo about it. So we wanted to follow the spirit as well as the letter of Mr. B's will. We wanted to maximize the return from the estate to his heirs, but at the same time fulfil a dream that we were not legally bound to do. We were able to do both because we had the complete cooperation of his heirs and the attorneys for the estate. Well, it took a little extra time. It took eight different Bankers Trust depart- ments to work everything out. Our

Personal Trust Department, Bancom (our overseas affiliate, whose representa- tive visited the sugar plant to check the books and property, and later helped the employees arrange financing with local banks), our International, Real Estate, Commodities, Foreign Exchange, Commercial and Metropolitan Departments, all contributed their skills and specialties. Now Mr. B's employees own a substantial share of the corporation's stock. At the same time we fulfilled our legal obligations as executor to Mr. B's heirs. And we hope we made everybody happy. Wherever they are. You'll find an executor at Bankers Trust.

# Even where it wasn't in the will, there was a way.



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## Supplement for 6 Nations

## Nixon May Ask \$1 Billion More in Arms Aid

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has reportedly prepared a supplemental request for roughly \$1 billion in military and economic aid for Cambodia, Israel, Korea, Jordan, Lebanon and Indonesia to help underwrite the costs of the Nixon doctrine.

Informed sources said last night that both the Defense and State Departments had recommended that President Nixon send the supplemental aid package to the lame-duck session of Congress that opens Monday. But they said that the President has not yet decided whether to do that or wait and present the expanded aid requests to the new Congress which convenes in January.

Extensive negotiations have been held with the other governments but the supplemental aid package has been kept a tight secret in Washington to give the President an opportunity to sound out congressional leaders and work out the tactics of presenting the request.

## More Controversial

Administration officials said that other elements of the package, which will require both authorization by Congress and appropriation of new funds, are likely to be more controversial than aid to Israel.

As presently drafted, these

sources said, the package includes: ● Nearly \$250 million in military and economic aid for Cambodia with about \$180 million in direct grants of military aid. This would include ammunition, small arms, jeeps and armored personnel carriers but no major weapons.

● About \$150 million in military aid to help modernize the South Korean armed forces as 20,000 American troops are withdrawn from that country. This would include tanks, armored personnel carriers, long-range artillery and other weapons and ammunition.

● About \$40 million in military aid to Jordan, including a squadron of P-104 jet fighters, ground equipment and ammunition.

● Smaller amounts of military aid, under \$20 million each, for Indonesia and Lebanon. In the case of Indonesia and Jordan, as well as Cambodia, the new funds would actually be re-funds for some military aid already supplied and financed by borrowing from programs from such other countries as Turkey and Nationalist China.

If the aid package is approved by the White House and is sent to Capitol Hill, some officials acknowledge privately that it would cover at least part of the costs involved in the Nixon doctrine. That doctrine, enunciated by the President on July 25, 1969, at Guam,

during a trip to Asia, called upon Asian nations to take a more prominent role in their own defense while the United States sought to avoid direct involvement in future Asian wars, like the one in Vietnam.

Administration officials have said for some time that this general approach would require some increases in military assistance to such countries as Cambodia and Korea so that they would be better able to defend themselves and not need to call upon the United States.

The other aid requests now under high-level consideration by the administration would require authorization above the current level of \$2.2 billion in military and economic aid.

## Henry G. Leach, U.S.-Scandinavian Figure, Dies at 90

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, 90, former president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Dr. Leach was born in Philadelphia, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Alonzo L. Leach. After graduating from Princeton University in 1903, he taught at Groton School for two years. One summer, the parents of a Groton boy asked him to accompany the family to Scandinavia as a tutor. "He fell in love with it," his family recalled yesterday.

He took his MA and doctorate at Harvard and then went to Denmark as a traveling fellow, returning in 1910 for two years as an English instructor at Harvard. Meanwhile, the American-Scandinavian Foundation had been incorporated in 1911. Dr. Leach joined it as secretary in 1912 and, from then on, played a major role in promoting cultural exchanges, including student exchanges, with the Scandinavian countries. In 1921, after resigning from the foundation, he became curator of Scandinavian history and literature at Harvard, a post he held for ten years. In 1933, he became editor of the Forum, a public-affairs monthly. He returned to the American-Scandinavian Foundation as president in 1936 and held the post through World War II.

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## French Say Drug War Is Intensified

To Cooperate More With U.S., UN Told

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12 (NYT).—The French government has intensified efforts to curb the illicit narcotics traffic in close cooperation with American officials, the UN was told yesterday.

France's efforts were discussed by Jacques Koscusko-Morizet, chief delegate, in a policy statement given here as an attempt to counter the unfavorable impression created by recent reports that 80 percent of the heroin smuggled into the United States was processed illegally in southern France.

American authorities have said that most of the heroin reaching American cities originally comes from Turkish opium poppy fields. The opium is carried to France by Turkish seamen or other couriers and processed in and around Marseilles, which narcotics officials in Washington have pinpointed as the center of the illegal heroin trade.

The French delegate used a debate in the UN Economic and Social Council to disclose steps taken by his government against traffickers.

## Fund to Be Established

As expected, the council voted to establish a UN fund for drug-abuse control and undertake "an urgent basis" a comprehensive program to deal with the narcotics problem. The vote was 22 to 0 with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria abstaining for technical reasons.

The United States, which has taken the lead in pressing for the new action program by the UN and its related agencies, has pledged a \$2,000,000 contribution for the new fund.

France's tightening of its control measures last year, Mr. Koscusko-Morizet told the council, was prompted partly by the increase in addiction among her own young people.

Specifically, he said the government has expanded its police narcotics squads in all major cities and accelerated training of experts to spot addicts. Legislation for tougher penalties against drug peddlers is now before parliament and also a plan for treating addicts.

## Bolivia Completes Oil Nationalization

LA PAZ, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Bolivian government completed nationalization of the oil industry here today by canceling concessions to the U.S.-owned Bolivian Atlantic Corp., a unit of Atlantic Richfield Co., to prospect and exploit four northeastern areas of the country.

A decree issued by President Juan Jose Torres, following a cabinet meeting last night, ordered the state-owned Bolivian Oil Board to take over the exploration work.



TO CHE FROM CHILE—Mayor Tito Palestro of San Miguel, a suburb of Santiago, Chile, dedicates a statue of Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the Cuban revolutionary leader who was killed after capture in Bolivia in 1967.

## As Debate Over Seat Goes On

## Two-China Solution at UN Believed Possible by 1973

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12 (WP).—Communist China will be barred from the United Nations this year and again in 1971 and 1972, but a two-China solution may become possible soon thereafter.

That is the belief of some top officials here as the annual debate on Chinese representation gets under way in the General Assembly. Diplomatic recognition of the Peking government by Canada and Italy is expected to affect the pattern of the last few years, but not yet crucially.

Voting is likely next Wednesday or Thursday, first on the traditional American-sponsored resolution to declare the issue an important question requiring a two-thirds vote, and then on the Albanian resolution to seat the representatives of Peking and expel those of Taiwan.

Coward to Miss Concert. LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Sir Noel Coward will be unable to appear in a charity concert Monday in London because of illness. The 70-year-old writer-entertainer was hospitalized following an attack of pleurisy during the weekend.

## Yippies' Rub Defies Britain On Exit Ord

Home Secretary Can 'Go to Hell'

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Yippie leader Jerry Rubin defied a British government order to leave the country and he and his followers remain in Northern Ireland help the revolutionary movement.

In a statement issued in London by Brian Pannan, an anti-spokesman, Mr. Rubin said: "American Yippies (Youth International Party) are in Belfast and we intend to stay here. We (British Home Secretary) W. Mandelson, the British butch go to hell."

"He has ordered us out of so-called United Kingdom Thursday because of our political activities and we will not this fascist, seven-day restriction. We are creating ties with sister and brothers in the revolutionary, Socialist movement Ireland."

Mr. Rubin invited Mr. Mac to a press conference which Yippies said they would tomorrow in Belfast, capital of British province.

Mr. Rubin, a defendant in a Chicago conspiracy trial that out of riot during the 1968 Democratic convention, was all into Britain for a seven-day expiring today. He appears Saturday on a live David television show during which she four-letter words, squinting pistols at Mr. Frost and so, ing flower petals. Mr. Frost forced to leave the studio order was restored.

Commenting on today's statement, a Home Office spokesman said, "If they are still the country after the permit time, the necessary action will be taken. He declined to go into details but it was understood the Yippies could be arrested deported."

## Miss Devlin Tel Paris Rally He

Foe Is Capitalist

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Madette Devlin, fiery 22-year-old civil-rights leader from Northern Ireland, said at a left-wing here last night that her move would use violence when need to end "capitalist exploitation." Miss Devlin, a member of British Parliament said of her move: "We are not interested in liberal democracy. It is a system that employs violence against workers. We will also use violence in our turn when the time comes. We do not need the justice system that capitalism gives us. We will not give to us," said Devlin, who recently served a month jail sentence in Northern Ireland later today.

The rally, attended by about 100 people, was sponsored by French Secours Rouge (Red) a group aimed at "breaking all forms of bourgeoisie."

Miss Devlin was to relax Northern Ireland later today.

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By John P. MacKenzie

1. What is the purpose of the document?  
 2. What are the main findings of the study?  
 3. What are the implications of the findings?  
 4. What are the limitations of the study?  
 5. What are the conclusions of the study?

**MOUNTAIN OF SCRAP**—Wrecked vehicles from the Vietnam war dwarf a soldier, lower right, at a supply center at Long Binh. The scrap will be sold to private bidders.

U.S. sources said that they expected the results of the investigation to be published in the near future.

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## Chant du Départ

The men and women of power came to Paris in their jets, from all around the world, and all around the world people watched and listened at their television sets while Bach echoed in a crowded Notre Dame, and while a coffin was borne through little Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises. The memorial service for Charles de Gaulle was, as Charles Collingwood said on CBS, a "politically euphemical" occasion.

There was irony in the fact that it was a great nationalist who received this most international of tributes; irony, too, in that funerals have become the common meeting ground of so many of the great whose peoples are at war, or were recently at war, or who soon might be at war.

It is not, however, the cheap or easy irony that so many today might consider it. The idea of France that Charles de Gaulle so superbly embodied was not a mean idea; the aspiring arches of Notre Dame refuted any such suggestion. And Westminster Hall, in the shadow of Parliament, gave substance to that idea of England for which Winston Churchill spoke so eloquently, and fought so fiercely; so did the Capitol dome in Washington speak of more than a single man, more than a patriotic cliché when Eisenhower lay in state. The web of thoughts and hopes and duties which history weaves about the citizens of every nation is not to be

despised, and it can form a noble shroud for those who have served their countries well.

But it can also be a veil that separates men from their fellows; a banner that can lead to senseless strife. The obsequies of Charles de Gaulle seemed blended with the memories of too many wars; they came on the heels of observance of Armistice Day (Veterans Day in America), commemorating the ending of a war in which De Gaulle had his first taste of battle, the savage struggle that swayed across France and brought most of the world into combat. Who today can say that any cause justified the enormous sacrifices of that war, or that its end brought benefits worth the cost? It sharpened the evils, and intensified the bitterness, that made the tragedy of World War II.

The leaders of some 100 nations could meet in the nave of Notre Dame in an amity that they would not show in the halls of the United Nations. They could pay greater respect to the memory of a dead man than to a living ideal. But they could meet—and that is much. They could honor a man who keyed his whole career to the words of the "Chant du Départ": A Frenchman should live for the Republic; should die for her. And by that very fact they demonstrated that these words are moving, and worthy—but not all-embracing. As Edith Cavell said in that other war: "Patriotism is not enough."

## Roiling U.S.-Soviet Relations

Moscow has finally released the two American generals whose plane strayed into Soviet territory, thus implicitly admitting that there was never any substance to the propaganda claims that this navigational accident was the result of planned, "hostile" activity. Welcome as is the belated release of the generals, it will be even more welcome if it proves the end of what seems to be a growing pattern of Soviet acts whose impact—as Moscow must well know—is to roll and disturb Soviet-American relations needlessly.

In the past five months, for example, the Soviet government has expelled three American correspondents, most recently Newsweek's John Dornberg. This week it became known that Soviet police forcibly prevented a man claiming American citizenship from entering the United States Embassy in

Moscow, thus violating the provisions of the consular agreement.

Another recent irritant was the Kremlin's tardiness in calming American suspicions about plans for a Soviet nuclear submarine base at Cienfuegos in Cuba. Now, after issuance in Moscow of a reassuring disclaimer, uncertainty has been stirred anew by the return of a Soviet submarine tender to that port. The Russian role in the Egyptian violations of the Suez Canal cease-fire agreement is also a weighty item on the list of worrisome acts.

No doubt Moscow would argue that there have been irritations from Washington as well, but—if so—these have not been of the variety or gratuitous character of some of the Soviet moves. The problems dividing the world's two most powerful nations are difficult enough without unnecessary exacerbation from either side.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bid for Resumption of Growth

Modest though it is, the Federal Reserve Board's reduction of its discount rate from 6 to 5 3/4 percent is a significant move toward lower interest rates and expanded business activity. The Fed did not claim to be initiating a new policy. Rather, it said that the lower discount rate "was in recognition of reductions that have taken place in short-term interest rates" and that the action was taken "within the framework of the moderately expansive monetary policy that was initiated earlier this year." Nevertheless, the change in direction, so far as the discount rate is concerned, is important. This is the first time the discount rate has moved downward for 27 months.

The size of the cut appears also to reflect the board's adherence to a policy of gradualism. Its basic aim is, of course, to stimulate the economy without encouraging another inflationary spree. But chairman Arthur F. Burns has virtually forecast additional "small and frequent changes," depending, it may be assumed, on what happens in the money markets and in the economy in general in the months ahead. The action is a carefully devised response to the country's current need for a resumption of economic growth, without an overheating that would continue to boil value out of the dollar.

Will other elements in the economy

respond to this bid for a return to business expansion and to full employment? Some banks have already announced lower interest rates, and others are expected to do so. Funds will be more readily available for business and industrial ventures and, presumably, for much needed housing and state and local governmental projects. But lower interest rates alone cannot bring orderly growth if producers push their prices skyward and if powerful labor unions continue to exact wage increases far above any gains in productivity.

The inflationary wage settlement recommended by a presidential mediating panel for the railroad workers and the tentative agreement between General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers on pay boosts which cannot be matched by gains in productivity are troublesome commitments to the lowering of interest rates. Somehow the country must find means of working out its economic adjustments without the pretense that gains can be squeezed out of a shrinking dollar. It will be a sad commentary on our supposed economic genius if demands exacted by a favored few, either in terms of excessive prices or wages, should undermine the constructive steps that are being taken to restore balance and stability to our national economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Gaullists All

It used to be said with a touch of irony, "In France everyone is, was or will be a Gaullist." It is the remembering of this truth that gives meaning to the national mourning.

—From Paris Jour.

It would be utterly wrong to judge Charles de Gaulle only in the light of the excesses of his declining years. It was appropriate, therefore, that some of the warmest tributes to the leader of Free France have come from people who had most to resent in the performance of his latter years.

History will probably judge that De Gaulle's greatest success lay in the Arab world, or rather his country's disengagement from its

North African empire. He forced France to recognize the force of nationalism in Algeria, and thus saved it from civil war. With his death, it is to be hoped that his successors will begin to base French policies not only on self-interest but also on a less ambitious view of France's weight in the world.

—From the Jewish Observer (London).

He had in him an acute sense of historical situations, a subtlety of maneuver, an aptitude for being carried by favorable currents which took him on to great successes. Nobody would say that he was not something positive. This religion of France and the state was undoubtedly stronger in him than all ideological conviction.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

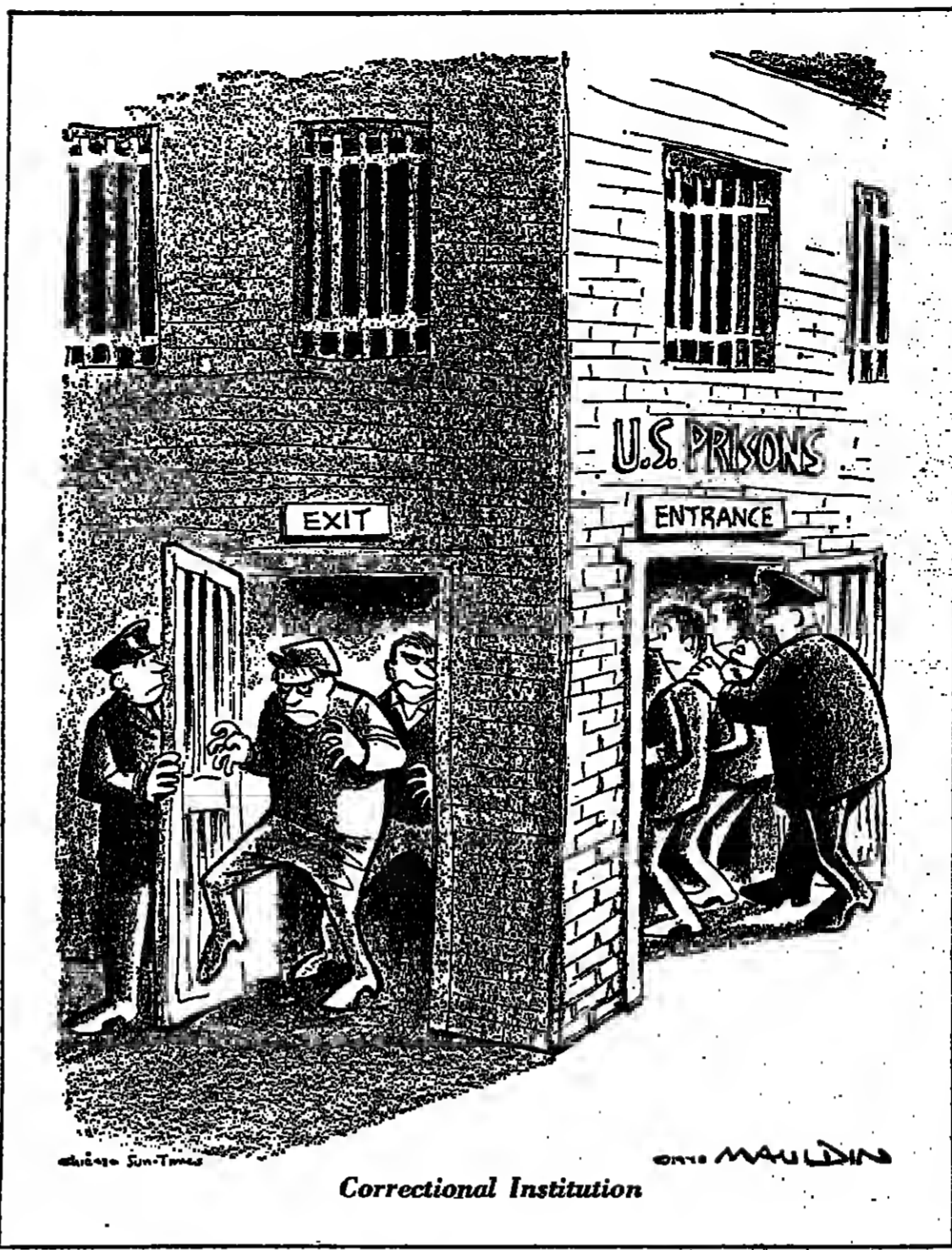
Nov. 13, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Ambassadors met again yesterday in order to discuss what steps must be taken with the Porte in order to restore order. The government decided yesterday to call out twenty more battalions to occupy strategic points for the repression of disturbances which have greatly alarmed members of the Ottoman government. The amount of bloodshed at Diarbekir appears to have been terrible. Warships sent from France, Italy and Austria are rapidly moving East.

### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 13, 1920

CHICAGO.—Doctors here will soon achieve a new popularity. Government agents have lifted the restrictions on the number of liquor prescription blanks which Chicago physicians are allowed to issue. The new ruling permits the issue of as many prescriptions as the applicant wants, provided he shows a reasonable cause. The doctors are the sole judges of the "reasonableness" of the cause.



Correctional Institution

## The Man and His Monument

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The simplicity of General de Gaulle's funeral in the little village of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises was suitable to his carefully composed public character and retiring private personality. The contrast between the modest ceremony according to his dictated wish and the splendid commemoration in Notre Dame, attended by the world's most eminent leaders, served only to underscore an essential austerity in the Fifth Republic's founder.

De Gaulle was always moved by what he called "the inexhaustible theme of the encounter between man and death." In 1965, finding him in a discursive mood during one of our occasional conversations, I posed an indiscreet question which was also a bit philosophical. He had attended the funeral of Winston Churchill earlier that year and had seen what a tremendous spectacle it was.

Because of his own sense of history he must have been impressed by both the spectacle and the fact that Churchill had personally planned it. Had this incited him to make similar plans for himself? I admitted the question was ludicrous and perhaps impertinent.

"No," De Gaulle answered. "It is indeed important and I have thought about it a great deal. But my funeral will be the opposite of Churchill's. There will be no spectacle for De Gaulle."

### His 1952 Testament

Of course, I did not then know of the general's most intimate testament. dated Jan. 16, 1952, requesting a country funeral "without the least public ceremony," a command that could not be fully respected in the world beyond the somber confines of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

Nevertheless, this mirrored the sensitive human being inside the disciplined external self devised for purposes of leadership. This was the astonishingly gentle family man who cared most tenderly for a retarded daughter and who allowed his Alsatian dog to sleep upon his bed. The public De Gaulle was far sterner than this hidden, infinitely private soul.

I once recalled to him that Stalin said the principal force motivating men was fear. What did he think? Without a moment's hesitation he answered: "One must draw a distinction between the individual and the collective masses."

"For the individual it is ambition and a taste for adventure. I think the real motivation, the primordial motivating force for the individual, is ambition; but for the masses it is fear. There Stalin was right. And this applies to the masses of all countries."

### Father Figures

He acknowledged that the two individuals who had most influenced him were his father and his father-in-law, Marshal Pétain. Of the latter, he told me: "I learned much from his method and manner of command when I was a lieutenant and he was my colonel. His influence was great but when he ceased to be the same man it faded."

"Events separated us and turned us against each other. But he ended by moving toward me. Did you know that he sent me a message, Admiral Auphan, when I came to Paris in 1944? Auphan brought me a message from Pétain saying, 'You must take over, you must lead France' but that was too late, alas, and you know how things wound up."

At the end of his career I asked what he considered the greatest success and failure in his long and eventful life. He speculated aloud: "How do you define success or failure? Only history itself can define these terms. Life is a combat and therefore each one of its phases includes both successes and failures."

"And you cannot really say which event was a success and which event was a failure. Success contains within it the germ of failure and the reverse is also true. Certainly France suffered a terrible failure as a nation in 1940. It was catastrophic, but what occurred in 1940 merely reflected what had really happened before inside France. Nevertheless that was a failure without precedent."

"Now France has been notably re-established in its own eyes and in the eyes of the world. How far that will continue into the future we cannot see. But the comparison between France in 1940 and France today is very evident, very striking. That was a success for France and I think I have participated in this success, but no one can foresee where it will all lead."

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## Giant-Economy-Size Victory

By David S. Broder

Who this great fight did win, and everybody praised the duke, "But what good came of it at last?"

Quoth little Peterkin: "Why that I cannot tell," said he; "But 'twas a famous victory."

Robert Southey, "The Battle of Blenheim."

Nixon seemed sincerely to believe that the election of the Hayworth and Carver nominations meant the Senate was prejudiced against Supreme Court nominees from the South. There was the worrisome fact that the White House seemed genuinely surprised at the upsurge that followed the Cambodian invasion.

But those incidents were less chilling in their implications than the possibility that the Nixon circle may really regard this past election as a vindication of their strategies and hopes. If this President is not an astute politician, he is nothing, and he cannot be counted an astute politician if he really thinks that his party came out of the election stronger than it went into it.

### The Campus Report

One hopes for the sake of the administration and the country that Mr. Nixon is not in a frame of mind to reject unpleasant reality. But his treatment of the Scranton Commission report on campus un-

rest is not reassuring. Six years have elapsed since Mr. Nixon handed that report and he has to meet with its authors or all its findings. In the meantime has gone about the country agitating the myth that dissent fomented by a "small, vicious minority" of young people—whom he has far from the reality of the recent election results and a sweeping Republican victory.

Has Richard Nixon lost his sense of where the country is? Do believe, as Ron Ziegler quote chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers as saying, the latest rise in unemployment is merely "dust in the air" from General Motors strike? Or do understand that these are people, real families involved, speaks of statistics, dust?

Anybody who has talked to "people generally in the con as the President said he instructed his aides to do, know is a very up tight country, str thin with anxiety over drug crime and rising prices spreading fear of job cutbacks. The President did not say about these things during his campaign and he is not answering questions from the press these or any other trouble matters now. Instead, he is exaggerated claims of a existent victory and thereby to the country's worries the more possibility that the President of the United States does not—or cannot face—the reality that is happening.

## De Gaulle's Achievement Playing Solitaire

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The quaint conceit that heroes make history met its master in the case of General de Gaulle. He had all the attributes for constructive achievement on the grand scale.

But circumstances mocked his deepest designs. His one lasting accomplishment, the Algerian settlement, went against the spirit of his innermost feelings.

As a supreme gift he had the capacity to see as things familiar events that baffled ordinary men by their panoramic sweep. He had a feel for big developments and large maps. Through the fog of war and revolution he tracked enduring realities and recurrent patterns.

Even as the French won the First World War, he was preparing for another round with the Germans. In the Arctic fastness of the Cold War, he traced the path to détente. Through the madness of Maoism, he discerned that a show of harmony with Peking opened the door to serious business in Moscow. Method, he once wrote, was the "habit of never being surprised."

Connected with the capacity to read big events was a sense of the fulcrum of affairs, the joints of things. He had an uncanny knack for coming down at just the place and just the time to tip fine balances.

A single word, "no," to Britain's bid for the Common Market kept scrambled the movement toward European unity for years to come. A couple of nice words unleashed the drive for separatism in Quebec. A frown at Israel revived France as a power among the Arabs. His resurrection as leader of the French in 1958 was achieved almost single-handedly by a studied ambiguity that at once sabotaged and seduced the Assembly in Paris while stimulating and deceiving the colonels of Algiers.

### Theater and Jokes

Theater, far more than history, was his preferred means for relating men. The sepulchral voice, the lapidary style, the bitter jokes, the self-identification with France, the distant loneliness, the Prussian punctuality, even the angle at which he carried that Bourbon nose were elements of a mystique. It was contrived—but spectacular to behold, and virtually impossible (particularly among naive enthusiasts for the cult of personality) to put down.

The more so as he was so distant from the petty Caesars of our times. What set him apart from them, and indeed from all those leaders who mourn him now, was a high quality, a distinct and culture that shone through prose and animated such prizes as the restoration of the "There has been no illustrious captain," he once wrote, "who not possess taste and a for the human mind."

But all his life he "made himself, as he put it in the typ archaic phrase that opens a memoir, 'a certain idea of France.' His idea was that France not be France without grandeur. No doubt that faith sustained in the lonely fight of the French against Vichy during War II, and perhaps it cur the social reforms effected after return to Paris as liberator in 1944. It was an invincible idea fused with one-umpmanship a fixation on power over other nations and other men. It was the general to cooperate. For reason most of his efforts to naught.

### Bonn's Emergence

Not France, but West Germany has now emerged as the far Soviet partner for détente in Europe. The Common Market is mulling an admission of Britain others who will dilute French influence. Even the presidential team initiated by the Constit of the Fifth Republic survives thanks to the party organized by the man the general wanted as his successor—Ge Pompidou.

As for Algeria, a world that came to believe that the staling defeat sustained by the in the battle of Algiers was a how a victory for urban guer is probably beyond instruction those of us who were there remember the enormous labor precious capital, the infinite stems expended by the general hopes of preserving some vestige French sovereignty. It was when his own army, heady the victory scored in the battle Algiers, turned against him the general saw that France to get out entirely or he for exempted from a part in affairs.

At bottom, in sum, he was a figure who moved against the of his times. Battles that only be won by masses of men the word says everything—until he fought as a single chain with glittering blade. In an when the highest public genius staid in helping others to together, he was a jealous love power. He had, as a result, marks of greatness but not accomplishments. He was a stunted giant.

## Dance

### Earned Praise for Alvin Troupe

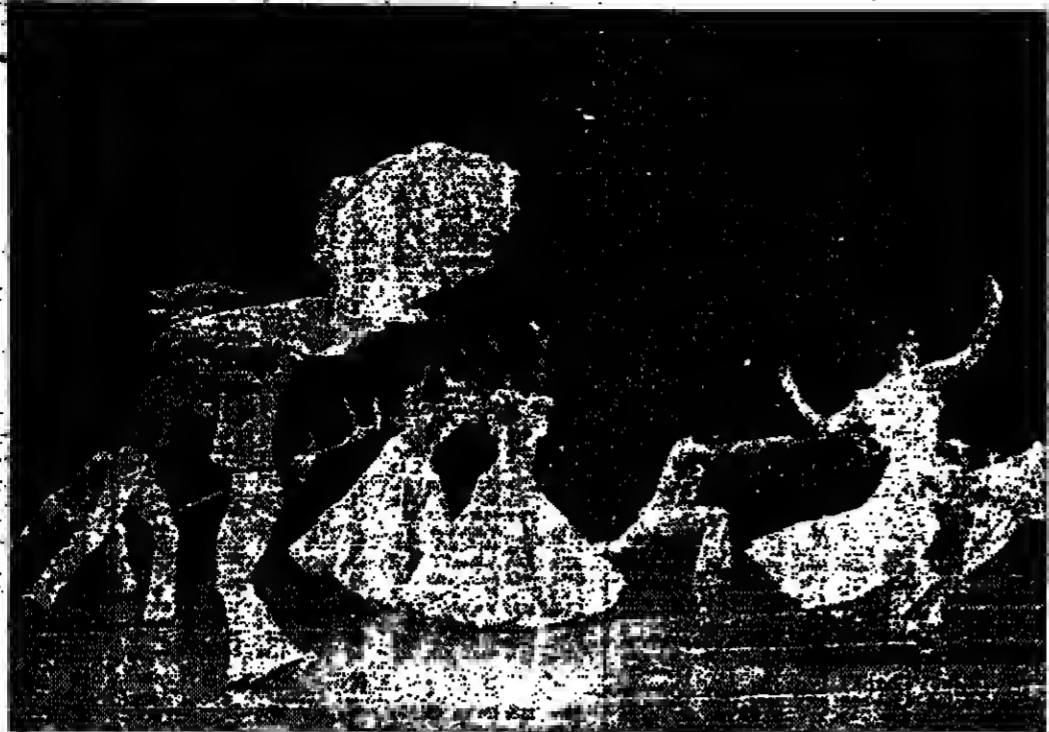
David Stevens

Nov. 12—During the half of the Alvin Ailey Dance Troupe here the other were bursts of applause of the rally evoked by virgins showing their one grand 19th-century

laure was well earned, member multicolored not only a congenial ensemble with and individuality to it is supported by a separate discipline. It mini-visits to Paris Thursday as the second in the International Festival at the Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord, having its first visit to the city and en route to a season in London. The program opened with Ailey's "Revelations," an old-time "Come and see of it Hot, Folks!" dance. The element of this legend, dancers in Benji Montallegro's Oriental costume, Ailey's own familiar, all of which were received by the audi-

Individual Talents

an intermission, it was beginning with his "Revelations," an imagination of set choreography to a percussive "Eight Inventions" by



The Alvin Ailey company in "Revelations."

the contemporary Czech composer Miloslav Kabelac. It was here that the company's individual talents began to show, with Consuelo Atlas's "Revelations" followed by Dorothy Williams and Miguel Godreau, contrasting with and complementing one another in "Scherzo" and Judith Jamison in "Lamentoso." Chénault Spence's lighting was a positive contribution. But it was "Revelations," Ailey's trademark group of dances based on spirituals, that showed the company at its individual and collective best and demonstrated its unique blend of classical, primitive, modern and just plain show biz. The gravity-defying Dudley Williams in "I Want to Be Ready," Judith Jamison's range from comic awkwardness to loquacious grace,

or the collective flamboyance of Godreau, Kenneth Pearl and Hector Mercado in "Stinner Man," were just some of the turns in a work that ought to be preserved on film like a Bolshoi "Swan Lake."

Rolf de Maré's Ballets Suédois was a landmark of 20th-century dance for five years, beginning in 1920, and it is recalled in an exhibit on view at the Musée d'Art Moderne. It is also concurrently recalled by the appearance at the museum of a newly formed group of young Swedish dancers billing themselves as the Nouveaux Ballets Suédois—both the exhibit and dance programs being more or less on the fringe of the festival.

Compy Borg, the company's artistic director, was represented

by "Ritournelle," which seemed vaguely concerned with Death in the form of fratricide, accompanied by projections that seemed to come from a biology laboratory. Uli Gade's "Tratto," accompanied by the electronic meanderings of Bernd Alois Zimmermann, was an equally murky essay on the search for individuality by faceless people. But those who decamped at the intermission missed an interesting version of "The Miraculous Mandarin," choreographed by Gade and with Borg in the title role, that found some original choreographic solutions for Bartók's tightly organized score and threw the dramatic burden more on the girl (danced by Jacqueline De Kina) than on the mandarin himself.

It can hardly be expected that so young a company would have found its corporate personality yet, but there was enough inspiration to cancel out some of the pretentiousness and leave room for future promise.

## Paris Movies

### Cleaver Film and Censorship

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 12.—French film censorship is under attack again. This time the issue centers around an American film—William Klein's "Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther." The movie has been refused a permit here though it has been released without any interference in the United States. If the present French ban upon it is not lifted immediately a group of native writers, directors and players threaten to show the film publicly without benefit of official sanction.

A cinema owner has promised a theater for the experiment and François Truffaut, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Jean-Luc Godard, Louis Malle, Yves Montand, Delphine Seyrig, Roger Blum, Simone Signoret and a host of others have agreed to attend and act as ushers. In the event of a subsequent police raid the exhibitor would be subject to a severe fine and probably have his theater padlocked.

As the French censorship board recently withdrew its ban on "Un Condamné" (A Cop) and "Bloody Mama" (though not on the motion picture version of Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in Clichy," in which a penis is shown), it seems likely that it will grant the Klein film a visa rather than risk a rebounding scandal.

The film—shown privately the other morning—is a fascinating document of high historic value, an hour-and-a-half interview with the Black Panther leader now living in exile in Algeria. It gives on celluloid as revealing a portrait as the subject has drawn of himself in his book "Soul on Ice" and one of similar contradictions. He is seen at one point fingering knives in an Algiers cutlery

shop as he discusses the murder and making of white enemies, but this note of militant racism seems to fade later when he predicts that his movement will eventually take on a speckled complexion.

Klein, an expert cinematographer of the documentary, has inserted into the wandering interview some stock footage of a Senate investigation of Panther activities, a sly, satirical touch worthy of Sinclair Lewis. Here is one of the year's most interesting and important films. Don't miss it if you are permitted to see it.

"Etes-Vous Fiancée à un Marin Grec ou à un Pilote de Ligne?" (Are You Engaged to a Greek Sailor or to an Airline Pilot?) is the question that the phlegmatic bureaucrat of the new comedy at the Rex, the Ermitage, the Mistral and the Moulin Rouge asks of all the pretty typists who pass through his office. As this "pitch" inevitably produces the desired results, he sees no reason to change his line and it serves as the film's title.

A standard amorous approach has been the subject for diverting farce before. One recalls with relish Siegfried Geyer's toothsome Viennese cream puff, "By Candlelight," with the butler courting disaster when he adopts the love-making technique of his absent master. Jean Aurel has concocted some situations almost as amusing in his scenario, flavoring it with pleasing boulevard humor.

This very light comedy is entertainingly performed with Jean Yanne as the tired official in search of romance, with Francis Blanche as his outlandish superior and with Roger Peyrefitte, the noted author, making

Eldridge Cleaver as he appears in William Klein's film, which has not been approved for showing in France.



his movie debut with a polished caricature of a beaux-arts minister.

"The Road in Salina" (at the Concorde-Pathe in English) need not detain us. A murder mystery in flashback form, its secrets become transparent after its third reel and one is only puzzled by the inordinate length it takes to narrate an inflated short story. Rita Hayworth enacts a tearful mother, Robert Walker is a young tramp who becomes her foster son and Ed Begley and Marc Porel appear and disappear. The oppressive boredom imposed by the awkward screenplay is somewhat relieved by the Technicolor photography of the Mexican seaside setting.

George Cukor, the distinguished American director, is touring Europe on behalf of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. At a reception

during his Paris visit he discussed the Academy Awards system.

Films are nominated by a board of academy directors composed of two directors, two writers, two art directors, two producers, two photographers and two actors and are then voted upon by the academy's 1,200 members, he said. The votes are sent to Price Waterhouse and the results are kept secret until the evening of the award presentations.

The academy recently has taken to granting scholarships to university students in cinematography and plans to donate prizes to young film makers.

Mr. Cukor is at present engaged with the preparation of his next film, "Travels with My Aunt," an adaptation of Graham Greene's novel, which will be shot in Europe next spring, probably with Katharine Hepburn as the restless aunt.

## c in Germany

### amburg's Extraordinary 'Salome'

Paul Moor

RG, Nov. 12.—The of ovation that the Hamburg State Opera production of "Salome" rare. After two intensive preparation, the close cooperation between the Gramophone and this extraordinary production of "Salome" all-round excellence detail fell only barely perfection.

quality costs money. Germans call opera, singers had to pay \$35 a seat, and top prices ext two performances about \$20. After three acts, two of the three main personnel—Böhm and Dietrich Meckau, move on to stures, and the cost of a will drop to some- little more nearly nor-

ed in order to accept a more tempting offer from Dresden, where he first built his big reputation as a conductor. His defection soured Hamburg on him for a long time, but when "Salome" brought him back for the first time in 39 years, the opening night audience clearly had long since decided to forgive and forget.

**Simplification**  
In an advance interview Miss Jones talked about her conception of the role of Salome in a way that sounded as if it might have come out of one of those movie magazines intended primarily for reading under the hair dryer. "I'm trying," she said, "to show very clearly that Salome really does love John the Baptist, and that her actions are motivated by this love." This wide-eyed simplification of Oscar Wilde's racy Babylonian princess and her severe emotional illness seemed to bode little good for the new production's theatrical values.

But in performance, Miss Jones proved more convincing, overall, than any Salome I have yet encountered on the operatic stage. Her first entrance in white—white!—comes as quite a shock, but within the space of only a few minutes Miss Jones projected a completely convincing characterization of a petulant, spoiled, hot-blooded little narcissist in the agonizing throes of late adolescence and fed up to the teeth with her virginity.

She makes it no more convincing than any other Salome I've seen that she can react to her distraught suitor's suicide without even so much as a move of distaste. But never have I ever had any Salome rivet my attention so completely, by sheer theatrical intensity, as did Miss Jones during her long, seething, mostly silent, brooding after John rejects her unequivocal advances. When

she herself rejects her old goat of a step-father's wheedling invitations to come eat and drink and play with him, the icy timbre of her voice, stripped of all vibrato, chills the blood; she clearly has far more important things on her mind, such as John the Baptist's head.

**A Solution**  
Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sang superbly as the Baptist, and this production satisfactorily solves the acoustical problem created by his singing a good deal of the time inside a subterranean cistern. Mignon Dunn and Richard Cassilly, as Mr. and Mrs. Herod, sang impressively and carried on with appropriate responsibility, particularly Miss Dunn, who wore a gown somebody must have sprayed on and who resumed groping at a succulent young slave almost every time her husband glanced the other way—usually in Salome's direction.

The Polish tenor Wladlaw Ochman sang Narraboth with vocal beauty, power, and intelligence, and if he failed to convince me that he stabbed himself out of unrequited love for Salome, he came closer to it than any other Narraboth to date. Tomi Businger provided sumptuous costumes but a set which architecturally seemed anachronistically sophisticated.

August Everding's staging made the whole rather more portentous story as believable as possible, and as for the way he finally had Salome done in, it cathartically warmed the cockles of my old heart. Whoever heard of anybody's ever actually getting crushed to death under a few soldiers' shields? Everding ignores Wilde's silly directions by having two brawny soldiers grab the jade white one of them stab her downstage center, and no nonsense about it.

Karl Böhm conducted as one would expect in this work, with complete mastery, building the 105 uninterrupted minutes of music with an unflinching sense of musical architecture. Rolf Liebermann, the administrative director of the Hamburg State Opera, has brought some extraordinary productions into existence during his tenure, but not many that can rank with this one.

## Arts Agenda

The 1971 Bayreuth Festival, from July 24 to Aug. 27, will consist entirely of productions from earlier festivals, opening with Wileland Wagner's staging of "Parsifal," under the supervision of Peter Lehmann and conducted by Eugen Jochum. Silvio Varviso will conduct Wolfgang Wagner's production of "Lohengrin" and Horst Stein will again be in musical charge of Wolfgang's 1970 staging of the "Ring" cycle. Karl Böhm and Hans Wallat, with three performances each, are the conductors for the revival of "The Flying Dutchman" in the 1969 staging by August Everding and Josef Svehoda.

John Cranko, ballet director of the Württemberg State Theater in Stuttgart, is turning his hand to opera with a new production of Lehar's "The Merry Widow" for his home theater. Josef Dinnwald will conduct and Jürgen Rose design, and the principal roles for the first performance Dec. 3 will be taken by Colette Lorend, Ruth-Margret Putz, Victor Braun and Ion Fiso.

## le in London

### land's Birthday Concert

By Stephen Walsh

N. Nov. 12.—Aaron Copland is always one of the most musical visitors to London, as composer, conductor or—more often—all three. Invariably he breathes fresh the stifling half-world of the capital's orchestral concert personality and in his music. And on the eve of his 50th birthday he has lost none of his brilliant vitality. His last night was, as always, something of an occasion. The London Symphony Orchestra in the Royal Hall last night was, as always, something of an occasion. In modern music at large. In many people's eyes, he is all the composer of popular ballets—works both brilliant as like "Appalachian Spring," which opened this concert, has also importance as what might laughingly be called composer. I gather that the one personal choice in this Sinfonietta Society program was the Third Symphony, which won a certain acclaim in New York nearly a quarter ago. The choice seems to suggest a nostalgic backward the days when a symphonist was ipso facto a serious But Copland had already ended all that himself before the war. The early piano concerto, which he himself with André Previn conducting, looks forward awkwardly to the spiky modernism of the thirties. But it is real Copland—nor, as things turned out, did it lead to thing.

he truth is that Copland's great contribution to 20th-century music as a composer has been to give a popular aspect to serious art. In this sense his ballet music is both serious and his most personal work, and it surely is best remembered. The concerto fashionably azz into a serious context, but in so doing it proves such a synthesis can only work from the bottom up, the top down. Pop music can aspire to art, but art can successfully court popularity. concert was a success, of course, despite some untidy the playing. Copland seemed to fumble now and then nerter. But his conducting retained all its youth and in music which is really true to his lights—Appalachian or instance—he showed that he can still bring even the orchestra to life.

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Miami



## ks in U.S. Reduce ne Rate by 1/4 Point

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Banks today lowered their prime rates charged on business loans by a quarter of a point.

### Warned erty Status Be Ahead

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The chief spokesman of the British industry said today that the country's economic performance was "just about" in line with the target set by the government.

He said the government should demand more growth from the economy and increase the rate of inflation.

On Tuesday, the Federal Reserve Board permitted six of its 12 regional banks to reduce their prime rates from 8 percent to 7 3/4 percent.

Some misgivings about the move were expressed by the New York Fed, which said it was not sure the move would be enough to bring about the desired results.

Bankers point to the fact that interest rates on long-term, high-grade corporate bonds have declined only moderately this year, at the same time that short-term rates have dropped sharply.

Today's prime rate cut, the third this year, some bankers argue will discourage corporations from selling long-term bonds to pay off top-heavy short-term borrowings.

### New Chairman Named by ICI

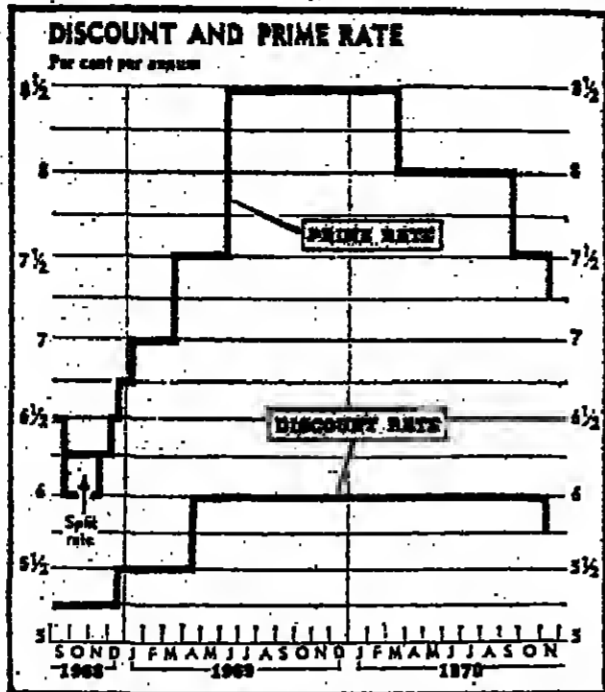
LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Imperial Chemical Industries, the largest industrial complex in the British Commonwealth, today named Jack Callard, 57, as its new chairman.

He succeeds Sir Peter Allen, 65, who retires in March after 42 years with the group and three years as chairman.

### Budding Industrialism in Question

Nov. 12 (NYT).—A world oil price rise in recent months has made it difficult for the Greek government to supply 64 of crude oil to Greece for a pledge to build a chain of industries.

He acted after resistance from the Greek regime to his request for a revision of oil sales.



But since Chase apparently now prefers a "low-key" approach to the prime rate, its action is consistent, the sources said.

The prime rate had reached a record high of 8 1/2 percent earlier this year.

### Curbs on Foreign Investors Eyed by Andean Pact States

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Representatives of the five Andean pact countries met here this week to discuss common rules for the foreign investor, in an attempt to end what they feel are unfair advantages taken by big international companies.

A proposed code places unprecedented restrictions on the companies.

Any investor in, or planning to enter, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, or Ecuador must register with the regional integration group and must agree to associate with capital of the host country.

Within ten years, the majority holding must go to the national capital. A maximum of 15 years would be allowed in Bolivia and Ecuador, the two countries under the 18-month-old Andean Pact.

Foreign firms would be excluded from new investments in banks, communications, and public services.

The rules carefully define the means by which foreign technology, a generally desired commodity, can be imported.

In recent years relations between foreign, particularly U.S.-based, companies and South American countries have deteriorated.

Some firms have been nationalized and many have been accused of taking unreasonable profits out of countries trying to apply scarce capital to development.

Foreign companies have replied that they only seek stable rules and guarantees that the rules will stick. The Andean group, meeting at their headquarters here, is an attempt to provide those needs.

However, the restrictions are far firmer than those prevailing in most of the five countries. In fact, the most restrictive Peruvian code seems to have been taken as a rough common denominator for the area-wide proposal.

The deadline for casting the rules is Dec. 31, and some modifications of the proposals, perhaps more specific guarantees, are expected.

By the same time, the more economically advanced Venezuela must decide whether to join the Andean Pact. Its industrialists prefer the internal protected market to the wider, but potentially more competitive, market extending down the spine of the Andes mountains.

The editorial chapter on guarantees, submitted by the pact secretariat, says:

"Foreign enterprises can only be expropriated for reasons of public utility and by means of adequate compensation."

In this general rule, as in the specific case of copper companies to be expropriated under the new socialist government in Chile, the investors' main request is that "adequate compensation" be more sharply defined.

Much development in the Andean countries has resulted from foreign investment, particularly in extractive industries. However, this has failed to provide jobs or welfare for the majority of the 50 million people in the desperately poor zone.

The Andean Pact countries propose to form a tariff-free joint market within ten years and to distribute future industries among the members on the basis of joint planning.

Political systems within the bloc are so diverse now with the accession of Marxist President Salvador Allende in Chile that some advocates of the market fear it will break up.

However, Mr. Allende has stressed his support of the integration and many of the technicians working for it hold economic views not far from Mr. Allende's concerning foreign investment.

## Japan Asks Industry for Textile Talks

After Industry Rejects Latest U.S. Proposals

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (UPI).—International Trade and Industry Minister Kiichi Miyazawa today sought a new meeting with leaders of Japan's textile industry in hopes of persuading them to accept a compromise in the dispute with the United States over restrictions of Japanese textile exports.

Mr. Miyazawa's move came as textile industry leaders dismissed the latest U.S. proposal as "not even worthy of consideration."

But two major Tokyo newspapers, Yomiuri and Nihon Keizai, said the government of Premier Eisaku Sato now is determined to reach a settlement of the textile matter, even if the textile industry refuses to comply with it voluntarily.

Informal sources here said Mr. Miyazawa would meet with Japan's top textile men Friday or Saturday in an effort to win acceptance of the government's position.

A refusal might force the government to seek legislation to control textile exports rather than relying on the voluntary cooperation of the industry.

Textile industry leaders scorned the plan offered by U.S. presidential assistant Peter Flanigan during a meeting yesterday of a special textile committee of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, which top industry leaders attended.

Sources said textile men expressed fear that their exports to the United States would decline as much as 30 percent in 1971 if the American plan is accepted as is.

They said six types of textiles removed from the latest U.S. proposal are items not even produced in the United States.

Textile men also charged that the American suggestion that restraints on Japanese shipments run for 36 months would cause the agreement to expire about September, 1973, at the same time as the agreement on restriction of Japanese cotton goods.

This would link the export of woollens and synthetics to the cotton agreement, making it a permanent affair, they charged.

## Britain Is Urged To Nationalize Ailing Rolls-Royce

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The British government is facing a request to take active control of Rolls-Royce, the giant aircraft engine and prestige car manufacturer.

Rolls yesterday disclosed losses and expected losses totalling £48 million (£115 million), mostly due to increased costs of producing engines for the American Lockheed TriStar jet.

The government immediately stepped in with £42 million to save the company from bankruptcy.

Opposition Labor party MP Maurice Edmund said today he would ask Prime Minister Edward Heath to introduce legislation to nationalize Rolls-Royce "to safeguard the national interest."

Union leaders, meanwhile, pledged their support for the firm, providing extra government funds were made available.

Jack Youngs, president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said:

"If Rolls tells us their problems, we will give them our assistance by making joint approaches to the government."

## Philips' Net Fell 20% In Quarter; Sales Rose

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken said today that third-quarter net earnings fell 20 percent to 91 million guilders (\$25 million) from 114 million guilders in the same 1969 period.

However, for the first nine months of the year, net earnings were 5 percent ahead of year-earlier totals at 244 million guilders, compared with 237 million.

The giant electronics and chemical group said sales rose 16 percent to 3.4 billion in the third quarter and also by 16 percent to 10.4 billion from 9.3 billion in the nine months.

Operating profit in the third quarter fell to 298 million guilders from 325 million, but rose to 899 million in the first nine months from 839 million.

Per-share profit amounted to 0.66 guilder in the quarter, down from 0.69 guilder, but rose in the first nine months to 2.57 guilders from 2.54.

Philips' said stocks at the end of September stood at 37 percent of sales compared with 32 percent the same date last year. Liquid assets rose to 652 million guilders from 631 million.

Third-quarter results combine consolidated figures of Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken and the U.S. Philips' Trust. Figures for 1969 were adjusted to reflect the consolidation of Pye Holdings of Britain.

Roan Consolidated LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Roan Consolidated Mines said today net profit fell 28 percent to \$8.17 million (\$19.5 million) in the quarter ended Sept. 30 from \$11.3 million in the year-ago period.

The company noted that an accident at its Mufulla Mine in September will have a serious effect on future production and profits, the extent of which it is still assessing.

Chairman A.S. Sardanias said prospects for the coming year are not bright, with the price of copper unlikely to reach last year's levels and the Mufulla Mine unlikely to return to full production for more than a year.

Mr. Sardanias said sales for 1971 will be reduced to about 18,000 metric tons a month, at least for the next few months, compared with the 29,000 tons hoped for.

Roan said it produced 77,600 metric tons of copper in the quarter compared with a revised total of 79,000 in the previous three months. It sold 77,400 tons, down from 79,200 tons, at an average price of \$26.9 a ton, down from \$28.4.

U.S. Trade Plan Costs Estimated WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Pending U.S. trade legislation establishing quotas on textile and shoe imports could cost consumers \$2.7 billion more a year by 1975, a member of the Federal Reserve Board estimated yesterday.

The bill could increase total expenditures for apparel in 1975 to \$54.5 billion from \$52.7 billion, and inflate the cost of shoes to \$7.9 billion from \$5.9 billion, Andrew Brimmer said, reflecting the higher cost of domestically-produced goods.

The cumulative effect, he estimated, would be to raise the consumer price index almost 1 percent.

Company Reports

Alcan Aluminum Ltd.\*

Third Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions)... 342.2 306.4

Profits (millions)... 19.1 21.1

Per Share... 0.41 0.62

Nine Months 1970 1969

Revenue (millions)... 1,063.3 976.7

Profits (millions)... 64.7 58.9

Per Share... 1.68 1.57

\*Figures in U.S. dollars.

Bechtel Dickinson

Fourth Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions)... 56.89 54.12

Profits (millions)... 5.03 5.0

Per Share... 0.31 0.31

## Rate Cuts Fail To Ignite N.Y. Stock Prices

Sharp Losses Reflect Fears of Inflation

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Prices plunged today on the New York Stock Exchange as the market hardly cast a glance at the quarter-of-a-point reductions in the prime rate posted by major banks.

The Dow Jones industrial index plummeted 115.00 points to 768.40—the largest decline in more than three months. Declines on the Big Board topped advances by 4-to-1.

There was quite a bit of disappointment with the GM package because it was so big and inflationary," said Eddon A. Grimm, senior vice-president of Walston & Co.

"And the market was pretty much anticipating a half-point cut in both the discount and the prime rate, so that too was disappointing."

When investors fear inflation because of a settlement such as that at GM, they have second thoughts about common stocks and move into high-yield preferred stocks and bonds," noted a Pittsburgh brokerage executive.

"And the wage increase for steel next year will have to be greater than the UAW settlement because the steelworkers have to go from a lower base pay than the UAW."

Volume today fell to 12.53 million shares from 13.52 million shares yesterday. No single stock on the exchange gained two points or more, while 18 common stocks declined by that amount.

Most Active

Furthermore, only three of the 15 most active issues were able to post advances for the day. No. 1 on the list, Scott Paper, closed at 21 7/8, off 1 1/2, with \$93,600 of the 408,100 shares traded coming in two blocks.

The second most active stock was Parke-Davis, whose merger with Warner-Lambert is scheduled to be completed tomorrow. Parke-Davis was one of the gainers with a 3/8 increase to 27 7/8, while Warner-Lambert also advanced 3/8 to 16 1/8.

The weakest group today was the automotive stocks, which apparently reverberated to the projected expense of the GM settlement. GM gave up 2 3/4 to 70 1/8, Ford lost 1 3/4 to 48 7/8 and Chrysler dropped 1 5/8 to 24 5/8.

Office equipment and electronic issues were also under pressure. Burroughs, still suffering from the dilution of investor equity as a result of the 1 million unit offering at \$110 a share made earlier this week, dropped 2 1/4 to 105 3/4.

Other losers included Honeywell, down 2 3/8 to 74; Data Processing, off 1 1/8 to 11 1/8; Westinghouse, down 1 3/4 to 63; and Litton, off 2 3/8 to 19 1/4.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices also tumbled, forcing the index to give up 22 at 21.77. Declining issues led the advances by 682 to 163 and volume was an active 3.6 million shares.

Oil's announcement was the first nationwide crude price increase since February, 1969, when Texaco led a move for a 15-cent-a-barrel increase—the first nationwide hike since 1957.

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## Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

has acquired

Banque d'Escompte et de Travaux

The First Boston Corporation

Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie

ember 12, 1970



Donald E. Ress



Augustus L. Putnam

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

B.F. Goodrich has named Donald E. Ress, formerly managing director of Philipines operations, area director-Europe with headquarters in Frankfurt.

Japan Trade Surplus Shrank in October

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Japan's trade surplus in October fell to \$15 million from \$109 million in September and \$31 million in October last year, the Finance Ministry said today.

Exports in October rose to a record \$1,779 billion from the previous record of \$1,74 billion in September.

October imports also reached a record \$1,704 billion, up from \$1,653 billion in September.

Augustus L. Putnam, previously international division vice-president, Britain, Scandinavia and Canada of Irving Trust Co. in New York, has been appointed regional vice-president in charge of European operations, with offices in London.

Robert F. B. Logan has succeeded Hans-Henning Von Fluogge as vice-president in charge of First National City Bank activities in West Germany.

Mr. Von Fluogge becomes vice-president in charge of administration, personnel and operations for the European division.

Chrysler Spain announced that interim president Estanislao Chaves has been named chairman of the board, and production manager, Alvaro Yucán y Giraldo has been named a member of the board.

AFCA  
watch it go

## Mutual Funds

[illegible]

Capl Sm	3.07	3.21	Globaltr	8.07	8.13	Neww Cer	4.40	4.02	Vang	7.47	8.
Cent Shr	unavall		Group Sec:			Neww Fd	8.68	8.69	UFd Can	7.10	7.
Channing Funds:			Apex F	6.39	7.21	New Wid	11.47	12.34	Value Line Fd:		
Balan	10.24	11.19	Bal Ed	7.91	8.65	Neww	12.05	14.24	Vol 1	5.92	5.

[illegible]

Ocl	25.27	24.27	26.2
z-bid.			

1718 East Sul	5.16	5.80	5.65	
1163 Emdaco	12.62	13.37	13.17	-25
209 Granisite	10.25	10.62	1.75	
249 Gromer	1.35	1.30	1.20	
491 Helling	35.50	35.5	35.5	
5 Int Hall	1.25	1.25	1.25	
735 Int Mogul	10.87	10.37	10.37	-12
4100 Km - Kosta	1.25	1.20	1.20	-25
10330 L. Dufft	13.10	12.37	12.62	-37
680 La Luz	8.75	8.75	8.75	
2718 Leitch	8.00	8.00	8.00	
121 Macassa	1.12	1.12	1.12	-08
235 Macleane	1.00	1.00	1.00	-30
1000 Madson	.89	.89	.89	
1400 Marring	25.80	24.50	24.50	

5 Months ..... 7 1/16 7 1/16  
One Year ..... 7 1/16 7 1/16

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und .....	\$14.25
Fund .....	\$3.59
Int. Fund.	\$7.20

# worldwide viewpoint

## International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change September 30, 1963—September 30, 1971

UNITED STATES — 9.7	
EUROSYNDICAT — 8.3	
AUSTRALIA + 4.4	
JAPAN + 2.4	
UNITED KINGDOM — 4.6	
GERMANY — 20.0	
FRANCE — 3.8	
NETHERLANDS + 0.3	
ITALY — 14.2	

Sal-Ption Pd	\$8.87
ow Fund .....	\$F6.93
Technology Pd	\$11.25

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORP. N.Y.  
\$5,500,000**

U.S. dollar accounts  
earn interest and

**9 1/2%** (subordinated) convertible debentures due 11 with warrants attached.

- 1) Each debenture to the amount of \$1,000 contains a warrant purchase 56 shares of the Company's Common Stock at \$6.50 share which is exercisable commencing on October 15, 1977.
- 2) The debentures are convertible on and after October 15, 1971 Class A Stock of Canoveral International Corp. of \$8.00 per share.
- 3) Interest is payable semi-annually. Payment of interest on debentures will be made in U.S. dollars without deduction of or Netherlands and Antilles income taxes.
- 4) The Common Stock of the Company is traded on the American Exchange.
- 5) Trustees: Florida National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida.
- 6) Paying agents: First National City Bank of New York, Brussels London
- 7) Listing: will be applied for on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange closing.

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being no new sales  
of present holdings  
for these funds

Tel.: 25.02.73 — Telex: 22593.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

130	Coch, Wtl	50	56	56	
978	C Morris	2.80	1.98	1.99	1.01
100	Conwert	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.12
120	Copperf	1.80	1.77	1.79	1.71
20	Crant	9.65	9.50	9.70	1.05
22	Denis	22.62	21.75	21.25	1.12
790	Dickens	1.43	1.40	1.41	
345	Cole Mrs	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.05
120	East Sul	1.10	5.80	5.05	
720	Endsack	13.62	13.77	13.77	1.25
700	Ernst	10.75	10.75	10.75	

Nov. 12, 1970

Bld	Anks
-----	------

7 Day Fix ....	6 1/4	6 1/2
One Month ...	6 7/8	6 9/8
3 Months ....	7 1/8	7 1/8
One Year .....	7 1/2	7 1/2

351 Mt Mogul	10.87	10.37	10.37
100 Km - Korea	1.22	1.20	1.22
320 L Duff	13.30	12.57	12.57
500 L La Luz	8.75	8.75	8.75
100 Leth	1.80	1.80	1.80
725 Macassa	1.12	1.12	1.12
525 Macadeine	3.15	2.90	2.90
100 Masden	89	89	89

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JAPAN + 2.4  
UNITED KINGDOM - 4.6  
GERMANY - 20.0

NETHERLANDS + 0.3  
ITALY - 14.2

60 100 140

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London  
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PEANUTS



R. C.



L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



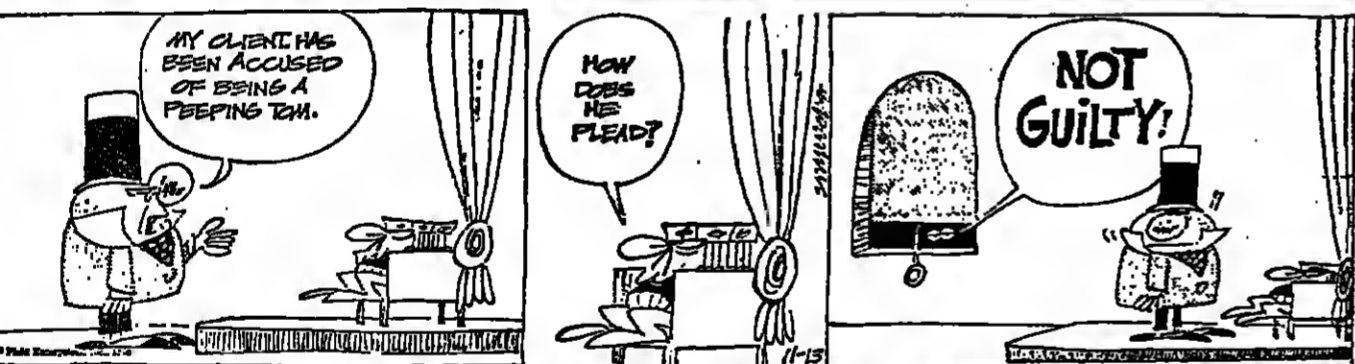
M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



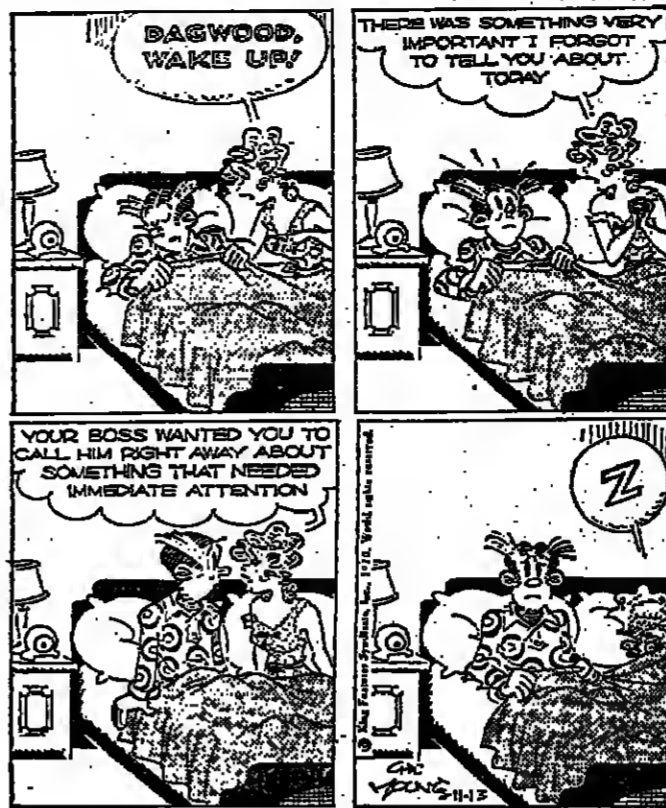
P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

According to a unique conventional device in use in a recent match in New York, an opening bid of two spades, two hearts or two diamonds can be a weak two-bid, a strong two-bid or a strong bid showing a distributional hand not far short of game values.

If the bidder has a weak two-bid, he bids the suit below the one he actually holds. His partner normally makes a minimum suit bid, which the weak two-bidder can pass. This explains West's response of two spades to two hearts on the diagrammed deal.

West had to assume that his partner held a weak two-bid in spades. Further evidence became available when East bid three clubs. This showed a game or near-game hand with length in hearts and clubs.

South ventured into the auction, perhaps unwisely, with a bid of three spades, and North continued to four spades on the assumption that the penalty would be not more than 500 and that the opponents could make a vulnerable game. His assumption turned out to be only partly right.

The heart ten was led, and East took two heart winners and continued with a low heart. South simply discarded a club, knowing from the bidding that a finesse in that suit was doomed to lose. West ruffed and shifted to a club.

South won with the club ace in dummy and played a trump. East won with the ace, a mild deceptive effort, and played his remaining high heart. South ruffed with the trump ten and led the trump queen, clearing the missing trump. Later he surrendered a diamond trick and

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 7632	♥ 8743	♠ AK	♥ AKQ62
♦ 8743	♣ 642	♦ Q	♣ K9872
♣ AJ			

WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ 95	♥ 108	♠ QJ1084	♥ JS
♦ J10873	♣ 10543	♦ AK95	♣ Q6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	2♥	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♣	3♠
Pass	4♠	Dbl.	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LANA TAFFY MOAT  
OXEN EXILE ANDA  
FLAX NEXUS XIZS  
TIPID SEX MIKES  
EAR RELAX  
ABETTED SEREAND  
JOHN VIKRISTEN  
ARE VIKRISTEN  
CARMEN HOC PLEV  
EXTENTS DOOTHERS  
TUSKS NEO  
DATES EMS REBEC  
LILAR STODIN NOLLO  
SALES PHILIP NIVSA  
EMID PHILIP NIVSA

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIFOR

GOMEN

SPENOR

INVOIL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PATIO ARRAY SCHOOL NETHER

Answer: Why he took a hammer to bed with him - TO HIT THE HAY

## BOOKS

GEORGE WASHINGTON

And the New Nation (1783-1793)

By James Thomas Flexner. Little, Brown. 466 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE second installment of James Flexner's multi-volume life of Washington left the general at Yorktown—a vindication of nine years' battling in the field. However, that earlier book did not show Washington as an altogether brilliant commander. There is to be sure, good reason for this, the Continental Army being what it was and the Continental Congress being what it was.

Nevertheless, with a justice that it doesn't always show to the deserving, history had picked the right man for the job. A mercurial and brilliant man could have been destroyed. What was needed was tenaciousness, patience, resolution, essential optimism and moral strength. Washington had these in abundance and, above all, men in the American forces, could call forth a loyalty that shined from affection to reverence.

With his victory at Yorktown he became the embodiment of the War for Independence and a justification of all that had been endured. He was not only the single most popular figure in America; but a man of international renown.

Washington's character assured success in the field, and this success assured the successful launching of the new republic. This is the heart of Flexner's third volume. For it was a point still to be proved in the 18th century that men were not only fit but also able to rule themselves without the strong hand of a monarch or his surrogate.

Only Washington could have successfully negotiated the first two terms under the new constitution against the suspicious and rivalries of the individual states.

When the members of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia came to write the powers of the presidency, they did not loop together a number of abstract responsibilities and look for a man to fill them. They framed the powers to fit the man who was presiding at the convention. And Washington's prestige was so high that the very fact he had been in Philadelphia and approved the new document was one of the powerful, constant arguments that bent legislatures to ratification.

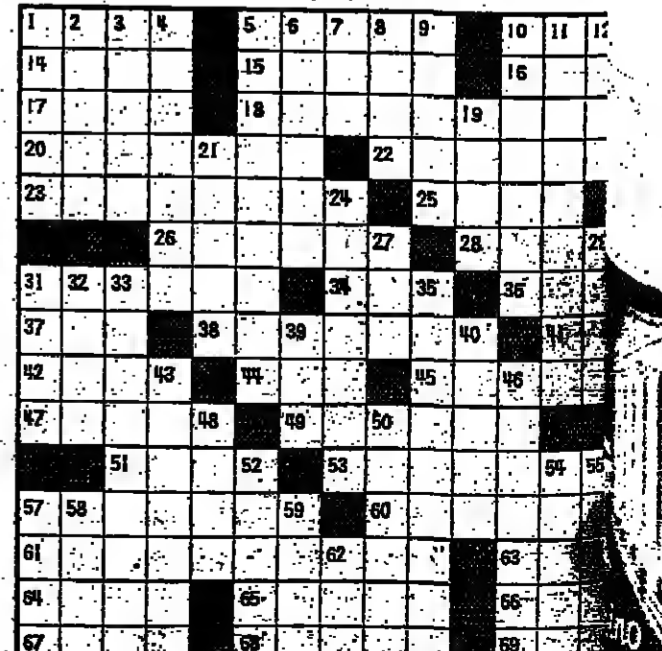
In fact, the author says, when Washington set out from Mount Vernon for New York City to be sworn in as President, the people poured out along his line of travel in such frenzy, in such powerful outbursts of enthusiasm, that Washington was troubled lest he disappoint the multitude in what they expected of him.

It is easy to forget now that the Constitution was so new that everything he did set a precedent. There was even a hassle as to the exact title to be applied to him. When he found that a perpetual open door prevented him from getting any work done and set

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times

CROSSWORD — By Will

- ACROSS
- 1 Grizzly, for one
  - 5 Uses the teeth
  - 10 Tissue
  - 15 Suspension
  - 14 French pronoun
  - 15 Have — (watch out)
  - 16 "I'm all —"
  - 17 Parisian friends
  - 18 Mangham novel
  - 20 One on a fixed income
  - 22 Morning event
  - 23 Frightening
  - 25 Large shark
  - 26 "The Age of —"
  - 28 River to Rio Grande
  - 31 — tope
  - 34 Cry of disgust
  - 36 Lizard
  - 37 Two — kind
  - 38 Leave port
  - 41 Bowling number
  - 42 Kind of verb: Abbr.
  - 44 Partner of dash
  - 45 — a bee
  - 47 Lama land
  - 49 Famous rider
  - 51 "It's — to tell a lie"
  - 53 Tape again
  - 57 Misbanded
  - 60 Row
  - 61 Redundant city
  - 63 Hayworth
  - 64 " — Rhythm"
  - 65 Bird sound
  - 66 Steady
  - 67 We Fr.
  - 68 Type of remark
  - 69 Office item
  - DOWN
  - 1 Scouts' founder
  - 2 Gantry
  - 3 Put in a row
  - 4 Turn the key again
  - 5 Type of lie
  - 6 Mythological
  - 7 Russian river
  - 8 Asteroid
  - 9 Antitoxin
  - 10 Barrel of suds
  - 11 Tourist mecca
  - 12 Work units
  - 13 Words of understatement
  - 19 Bean or d
  - 21 Concepts
  - 24 Shift of a
  - 27 Air group
  - 28 Genus of
  - 30 "Without —"
  - 31 "Hoo —"
  - 32 Moroccan enclave
  - 33 Fonds fil
  - 35 One way
  - 36 Wiggles
  - 39 Craggy hi
  - 40 Wiggles
  - 43 End-of-ga announcement
  - 46 Fastened
  - 48 River to t Danube
  - 50 Type of ti
  - 52 Salamand
  - 54 Drab colors
  - 55 Appraises
  - 56 Bent the
  - 57 Victor's
  - 58 Mag
  - 59 Day start
  - 62 Pacific neckpiece





## Observer

## A Furnished Mind

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Two of the fiercest hotbeds of radicalism will go on the block tomorrow at Brumblay's, the auctioneer to the filthy rich. The hotbeds, a particularly fine pair left over from the 1964 presidential campaign, are from the collection of Baxter Swink, hack, Swink has been forced to sell for reasons that were easily predictable once he had insisted on building a house of cards.

Baker

The roof fell in. Swink was in hot water. He was rather happy about that sequence of events. "It would have shaken my faith in the predictability of prose," he told reporters at the time. "If the windows had blown out, leaving me in cold water."

Experts say that this was never a possibility. In the collapse of a house of cards, they say, windows never blow out. The roof falls in, and the water in which the builder thereafter finds himself is always hot water. Had Swink built a house divided against itself, or a house built on sand, these experts say, the results would have been the same. Fall-in of roof, immersion of Swink in hot water. The laws are immutable.

Pictures, furnishings and even food from Mr. Swink's house were shown by a Brumblay's agent. Everything is to be sold. Besides the hot water, there is a great quantity of cold water.

"Swink had almost every household item to hand might need to write a bad novel with," he said. "Here, for example, is a splendid ceiling to be hit by characters given to high dudgeon."

To demonstrate, he leaped high into the air, hit the ceiling with a thunderous crash and came back to earth looking pleased.

He pointed to a table standing unflinchingly despite the weight of several thousand cards. "The indispensable item for the man of candor," he said. "When you lay all your cards on that table, it will not collapse."

In the rear of the storeroom,

a group of Brumblay's clerks were bawling cocktails and laughing gaily about the absurd prices their customers had paid that day. "Watch this!" whispered the agent, and lifting a cheerless gray mass out of a chest, he threw it toward the partying clerks. It landed with a damp thud, and instantly the gaiety of the little gathering gave way to gloom.

"A wet blanket," the agent explained.

One of the prize items in the sale is Swink's sparklingly clean floor. Its cleanliness results from Swink's habit of always wiping up the floor with his opponents in arguments.

The Swink kitchen collection is worthy of the man. There is the usual talking pot and the kettle which the pot is forever calling black. The usual frying pan and fire, for the luckless to jump, respectively, out of and into. The usual sink of vice.

There is also a huge back burner to put difficult problems on, a magnificent pressure cooker big enough to hold three dozen ambitious young executives, and a deep-freeze in which the White House may store any programs it has to make life a bit more tolerable, but not yet.

A large window that had been ripped out of Swink's house was the source of much cursing and loud noise.

"That?" the Brumblay's agent repeated. "Why, that's the window all your hopes and dreams go right out. The traffic is usually pretty fierce, and then they push and shove and carry on disgracefully to be the first hope or fear out the window."

The window was indeed in confusion. Hopes were threatening to punch dreams in their noses and dreams were elbowing hopes and kicking at all available shins. "Watch this!" said the Brumblay's man with a wink. Opening Swink's refrigerator, he reached past the grasper of wrath and the fruit of labor toward a crate of eggs. "Shall we egg them on?" he asked.

"Most certainly not. We must make them quit instantly."

"There's only one way for anybody to quit," he said, and grabbing a big shivering fork, he took it out of the refrigerator. "Cold turkey."



Bea Henry counts the day's receipts from farmers' toll bridge.

By Charles Hillinger

## Farmers Take Toll on \$50,000 Colorado Bridge

CIBOLA VALLEY, Ariz.—Bea Henry, operator of the oldest toll bridge in the West, was counting the day's take as the car approached.

"Looks like a live one," she said.

The motorist came to a stop at the front door of Bea's tollhouse home here. He leaned out the car window.

"That will be \$1. And it will be another \$1 when you leave," said Mrs. Henry.

"A dollar to cross this crummy bridge," complained the motorist. "Lady, you must be kidding. Before I give you a dollar, I'll back the car across your stink-in' bridge."

"No you won't, mister," Mrs. Henry said. "Just turn the car around on the levee road and get out of here before I call the sheriff."

The federal government ordered the bridge torn down when the farmers erected it 13 years ago because it was built without permission. But after two years of court appearances, the government agreed to let it stand if the farmers would build it higher to enable pleasure craft to pass under.

It is probably the strangest-looking river bridge in the country—83 steel pilings supporting boards overlaid with two steel airport landing mats. Farmers paid \$50,000 to build it.

Before the bridge, the farmers operated a small ferry but it wasn't adequate, especially during harvest season, when trucks would bunch up on the shores of the Colorado.

The nearest town in Arizona is Ehrenberg, 33 miles by dirt road to the north. Blythe, Calif., is 16 miles to the north by paved road from the other side of the bridge. Twenty farmers living in the isolated river peninsula pick up their mail at the Blythe post office. They too, pay the toll to help pay off the mortgage on the bridge and pay Bea Henry's salary.

Farmers buy annual passes at \$150 a family, as well as special fees, for instance \$1 for every bale of cotton carried across the structure. 50 cents a ton for grain.

Non-farmers using the bridge are suppliers of one type or another, hunters, fishermen and a few curious travelers. As far as Mrs. Henry knows it is the only farmer toll bridge in existence. She believes she is the only woman toll bridge operator in the United States.

She has been operating the bridge 24 hours a day, seven days a week for eight years. When a car approaches the bridge, a bell rings in the tollhouse, where she lives with her husband, Oscar, a retired brick mason. No matter what the hour, day or night, when that bell rings Bea, as everyone for miles around calls her, bounds out of the house to collect the \$1 toll.

"Or to ask some complainer to turn around and go back," said Mrs. Henry. "I bet I get more beefs than any other toll bridge operator in the country."

© Los Angeles Times

## Farmers Take Toll on \$50,000 Colorado Bridge

A public road in the 15-mile-by-five-mile valley. All these dirt roads belong to farmers.

"It's the farmers' bridge. They put it up. They maintain it. If anyone wants to come across they have to pay for it, just like the farmers do."

The federal government ordered the bridge torn down when the farmers erected it 13 years ago because it was built without permission. But after two years of court appearances, the government agreed to let it stand if the farmers would build it higher to enable pleasure craft to pass under.

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## PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

Letter from London, about the World's Sexiest Man, as limited by the Daily Sketch:

"Enclosed you won't find photo (women go mad at the sight of him) of Oliver Taylor, who is about to finish his stint as a featured player in Her Majesty's Secret Service at Wormwood Scrubs Gaol for an unforgetable offense (he does not know Al Hi). In our view it would be the most unkind cut of all having to make do with the most sexiest woman in the world without the most sexiest man. For Oliver Taylor is a superlative fellow... Sherry, Oliver Taylor... 'You could see the Sketch fall to include Jean-Paul Belmondo' demands Miss Adrienne Cook, of Paris. Other nominations, all from married women:

French singer Jean-Claude Pascal, David Niven, Willie Joe Namath, Norman Mailer, Steve McQueen, German actor Curt Jurgens, Humphrey Bogart, "dead alive" Cassius Clay, the Duke of Windsor, Elvis Presley, Jim Brown, George C. Scott and—scout's honor—J. G. Taylor Spink.

We refuse, however, to print these alleged ladies' names in these hallowed spaces on the grounds that not a blessed one of them mentioned their own husbands.

F. H. (Wolfgang) Lawrence, of Vienna, wonders "What's happened to Snooky Lanson?"

Hunt Down, of Madrid, a vibrant 43, asserts: "Not all virgins are pulled by Elliott Gould's smother in 'I Love My Wife'—marriage is a Third-Century, BC invention... They lived to 30 or 35, dear, in those days, so with 6 or 7 years of marriage, it wasn't so bad. Enter my Psych Major femme."

"When Socrates was hemlock'd (399 B.C.) he was over 70." Quoted are Bertrand Russell's. As for the pre-Socratics: Protagoras is chronicled visiting Athens when he was 68 (432 B.C.). Anaxagoras died the same year, same age, which prompted Democritus to describe himself as still young; he was about 40. Anaximander was going strong at 64 (546 B.C.).

"Marriage a new-fangled gig during III B.C. My distaff, who cards no wool, says somebody's gotta be out of it. I suppose, if you're a historical (cavewoman) or a historical (cavewoman) were lostweekend away from their husbands. Spartans either married or were



Jean-Paul Belmondo

forced to walk around further (Plutarch). It was full for an honest man who'd entreat her husband to a him to lie with her. "To beat a Trojan horse death, the perfect marrying said, Plato, was 18 for a 23 for the groom. Says my year-old wife."

Arthur H. Hill, of Ms thoughtfully encloses a clip from a recent issue of that Business Day: "SAIGON charges have been filed as a 2-year-old U.S. serviceman allegedly tried to hijack Air Vietnam's commercial air at Tan Son Nhut and fled Hong Kong." Evidence petit larceny, they say, has mitigated by testimony that suspect, not long out of camp, was suffering from fatigue.

"Sometimes your Name of Game, 'Bumbles' Welfin, Long, of Boston, seems to utter Pradeaux."

"Assume not your better-t than posture over the F. San practice of hanging the writes Depas, Murphy, I. Athens. 'As you yourself Americans are infamous shooting craps.'"

DICK BORABAC

## Flemish Art Sold

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—The first major sale of Flemish paintings to be outside Belgium realized £270,000 (\$484,640) at Sotheby's London today.

The three sculptures and paintings and drawings cover a period of about 120 years mostly in the expressionist and surrealist schools.

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